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END RINGWORM THIS EASY WAY
JUST APPLY POWELL'S KURAIN. THIS LOTION GIVES INSTANT RELIEF FROM RINGWORM, ECZEMA, DHOBIE'S ITCH & OTHER SKIN AFFLICTIONS. AVAILABLE AT ALL CHEMISTS.
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The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta. Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

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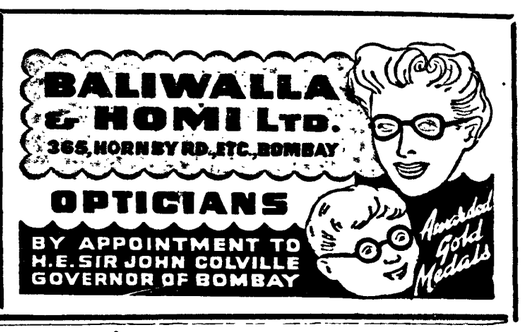
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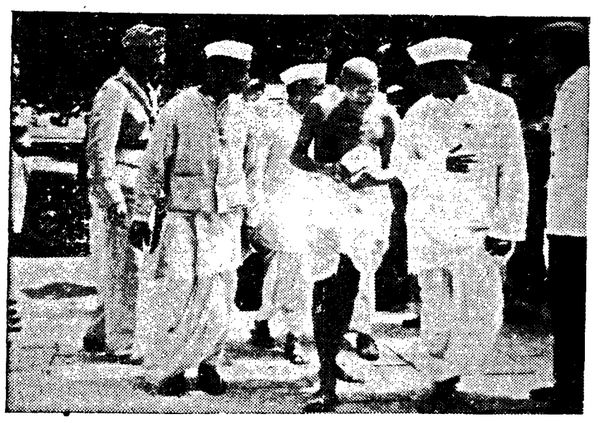


Gandhiji entering C. J. Hall to address A.-I. C. C. Session on Sunday afternoon

Delhi Lead Ratified By 4:1 Majority

ACCEPTANCE OF LONG-TERM PLAN DOES NOT FETTER CONGRESS, EXPLAINS JAWAHARLAL

Mahatma Answers Socialist Critics

After a debate lasting nearly seven hours and a half, spread over two days, the All-India Congress Committee on Sunday ratified the resolution of the Working Committee passed on June 26 accepting the proposals of the Cabinet Mission by an overwhelming majority of four to one.

Two hundred and four members voted for the resolution moved on Saturday by Maulana Abul Kalam Azad calling for ratification, and 51 against it.

Including the mover, seconder and Mahatma Gandhi, 22 persons spoke on the resolution and when closure was applied Pandit Nehru had still in hand 16 names.

Mahatma Gandhi in the course of a speech lasting for over one hour urged the members to vote for the proposals. Although he admitted that there were many defects in it, he claimed that the proposals contained in the White Paper were genuine and should be accepted.

Jawaharlal takes the salute at Azad Maidan.

SMUTS BRAND BRAVE NEW WORLD!

Indian Veterans Of Union Defence Forces Convicted

(From Our Correspondent)

DURBAN, July 7.

IMPRISONMENT RANGING FROM FOUR MONTHS TO SIX WEEKS HARD LABOUR WERE IMPOSED ON 150 PASSIVE RESISTERS YESTERDAY BY THE DURBAN MAGISTRATE, MR. L. I. COHEN, UNDER THE RIOTOUS ASSEMBLIES ACT. THE FIRST GROUP OF 50, INCLUDING FOUR WOMEN WERE ORIGINALLY CHARGED WITH TRESPASS, BUT THE CHARGE WAS LATER CONVERTED TO THE RIOTOUS ASSEMBLIES ACT.

PADAYACHEE'S STATEMENT

Mr. J. Padayachee, the leader of the group, who was sentenced to four months, made the following statement: "I wish to point out that I am an ex-Serviceman having served with the Union Defence Forces as a Staff Sergeant for over three years. I fought as I believed and I had expected that when the war was over I would return to land of my birth and enjoy all the things that thousands had fought for and died for. Instead, on my return from the war I was greeted with the Asiatic Land Tenure and Indian Representation Act known to my people as the "Ghetto Act"; an act which deprives my people on the right to live as a free people in a free society. It is an act of racial discrimination against my people who do not enjoy the vote in this so-called democratic country and therefore had no say in framing it"

ANOTHER VETERAN SPEAKS

Mr. J. M. Francis who led another group and was sentenced to two months, made the following statement: "As an ex-Serviceman I fought in the World War II for four years. I served with the Union Defence forces crusading for things which were just and good and decent in the life of the individual whether he was black, brown, white or yellow. I was discharged in 1945 with the rank of sergeant. When we came back we heard so much about the brave new world and foremost in making these declarations was none other than Field Marshal Smuts. I felt that if these things were true then the blood of my comrades, Indian, African, and coloured, had been shed in vain on the battlefields. We fought so that we could live where we could afford to and in keeping with our standards and not to be consigned to "To "Ghettoes" savouring of Jewish 'Ghettoes' Nazi Germany".

FIRST PHASE OVER

The Natal Indian Congress have issued the following statement: The first phase of the Passive Resistance campaign has ended. The next part of the plan of campaign would unfold itself within the next few days. Hundreds of volunteers are ready for immediate action and many will arrive from the Transvaal and even from the Cape Province."

A.-I.C.C. Resolution On Indian Passive Resistance In South Africa
See Page 5

Stansgate Back In Egypt

ALEXANDRIA, July 7, (Reuter): Lord Stansgate, leader of the British Delegation in the Anglo-Egyptian treaty revision negotiations, arrived in Alexandria this afternoon on return from Britain.

Postal Strike Certain In Punjab And Frontier

LAHORE, July 6, (A. P. I.): There is no question of any postponement of the postmen's strike, the General Secretary of the Punjab and N.-W. F. P. Postmens union told A. P. I. this afternoon. "Our decision to begin the strike on July 11th is final he added.

LET MAHATMA FOLLOW OTHERS

The most notable speeches in opposition were made by Mr. Achyut Patwardhan and Mrs. Aruna Asaf Ali. Mrs. Asaf Ali, in particular made a spirited attack against Gandhiji and the Working Committee and raised the only laughter of the session by telling Gandhiji that everybody had followed him for 25 years and it was now time he should follow others. The Mahatma himself joined heartily in the laughter and at the end of the speech as Mrs. Asaf Ali was going down the dais beckoned to her and as she bent down gave her a whack on the cheek much to the merriment of the on? lookers.

In a speech winding up the session, Pandit Nehru said that he found people attaching over much importance to gestures, slogans and empty words and adopting heroic poses. He thought it was a dangerous tendency for a great nation and called for a sterner and more realistic attitude.

The A.-I.C.C. also passed a resolution on South Africa.

FATE OF ASSAM IN NEW DISPENSATION

Difficulties Enumerated

Mr. Suresh Chander Misra was the first speaker of the day to oppose the resolution. He said that it was rather painful to read the statement of the Working Committee that their fundamental objections to the long-term plan had been accepted. So far as he could see there was nothing to justify their claims. It was not clear how Assam, which was reluctant to remain in Group B., would exercise its will to stay out. If it was unable to carry through its wishes, it will be the only province in India to fare worst. All chances of forming a Congress Ministry there in future would disappear.

He further said that the Constituent Assembly from its very inception would be hemmed in with quarrels. Strife will rule its proceedings and deadlocks will be a certainty from the very outset. The atmosphere would not be conducive to the achievement of any constructive thing. The Cabinet Mission had not cleared the contentions about the sovereignty of the Constituent Assembly. It was very likely that its life might be cut short by the Government any moment which suited their convenience. The initiative would be in the hands of the Government and the efforts of the members would be frustrated.

"GO INTO IT AND FIGHT IT OUT"

Gandhiji On Entering Constituent Assembly

Mahatma Gandhi, who entered the hall about a quarter of an hour after the meeting commenced, addressed the gathering almost at once. His speech being inaudible some people shouted out that they could not hear him. He remarked amidst laughter that it was the radio people who had taught him to speak in a low tone and if he was not heard those people were to blame.

Despite adjustments made thereafter Ganchiji's speech was largely inaudible in many parts of the hall.

Gandhiji prefaced his speech by remarking that he was there by the grace of the President and by the courtesy of them all. They were there by right but he was there on sufferance. Like a true Satyagrahi he wanted to peak his mind to them and keep nothing hidden. But language was a somewhatlame weapon and did not fully or correctly convey a persons thoughts and feelings.

DARKNESS PERSISTS

A great many things had appeared in the papers about the negotiations in Delhi. The newspaper reports had been highly coloured and they would not lose much if they did not read the papers. Because of these reports people thought that he had said one thing at Delhi and was saying quite another here. He did say in one of his speeches that there was darkness in his mind. The darkness was still there. If at all things had become darker. Just because of that he advised the Working Committee to arrive at a conclusion on the basis of their own judgment.

They must realise the nature of his relationship with the members of the Working Committee. He cited the instance of Babu Rajendra Prasad. As an aside Mahatmaji prayed for his health and rapid recovery. Rajendra Prasad was a man who had cast off the offer of a judgeship of the High Court and had become his 'Dumasia' (translator).

GUJARAT-KA-TOOFAN

Then there was the Sardar. Many people seemed to think that the Sardar was his 'Yes' man. This was far from the truth. The Sardar was a stormy petrel (Toofan-ka-Admi). He was, in fact, more stormy than a bania like himself. To such men he could not give the advice to reject the proposal to enter the Constituent Assembly. If his heart once told him a thing clearly he would hold on to it. If he was clear in his heart he would have kept on dinning "Don't, Don't" into their ears. But he was in the dark and so he advised them not to reject it.

ARE SOCIALISTS AFRAID

He was willing to admit that the Constituent Assembly was not the parliament of the people. He was willing to admit that it had many defects. So did the members of the Working Committee. But were they not fighters? Had they not fought valiantly these many years? Why then were they afraid of a few defects and shortcomings? He was surprised to find that a fighter like Jai Prakash Narain had said the previous day that it was dangerous to enter the Constituent Assembly. Were they afraid of being defeated? A true Satyagrahi knew no defeat. "Go into it, fight it out. Why fear defeat?", was his advice to them. Persons like Jai Prakash, Ram Manohar and Aruna should not be afraid.

Continuing, Gandhiji said that as true Satyagrahis it would not do to call the British bad. If the British were bad would they dare to claim to be good themselves. There were good and bad people in all countries. Indians quarrelled among themselves in the past and the British came as traders and established themselves as rulers. India had been fighting them since then—not because they were worshippers of Mammon but because they had no right to rule over us. They had agreed to quit. They should quit peacefully and honourably. There was no need to earn their rancour or hatred.

MOVEMENT AND AFTER

In this connection Mahatma Gandhi referred to the 1942 movement and said that his slogan of "Do or Die" had been twisted to mean "Kill or be killed". Killing had no place in Satyagraha. "Do or Die" meant that one should do his duty and be prepared to die in doing it. It may mean that a man should be prepared to be killed in doing his duty, but never to kill. During 1942 many things had been done in the name of the Congress—various types of underground work and cutting telegraph wires and removal of rails. It was true that people showed great courage, but in his view it was a wrong

(Continued on Page 5 Col. 3.)

Bank Of India Strike To End

Sequel To Compromise On Scales Of Pay And Leave

BOMBAY, Sunday.

The decision to call off the twelve-day-old strike of the Bank of India employees was reached to-day as a result of conciliatory talks between the Representative Committee of the Bank employees and the management.

This decision will be put before the Bank Employees Union, for ratification at a meeting at 10 a.m. to-morrow (Monday) and in the event of its being ratified, the employees will resums work to-morrow.

The Bank's Representative Committee was formed at the General body meeting held this morning at the Congress House under the presidentship of Mr. Abidali Jafferbhoy.

According to the agreement arrived at to-day, the scales of pay for the employees will be as follows:—

Clerks—Rs. 65—12-2/3—275 p.m. with D.A. 25% of the pay with a minimum of Rs. 30 and a maximum of Rs. 50 per month.

Sepoys—Rs. 25-2-65 p.m. with D.A. Rs. 19 to Rs. 25 p.m. "Liberal adjusiments" will be made in the case of those who have put in service of some considerable length.

All employees will be granted a month's privilege leave and ten days' casual leave per year, with full pay.

The wages for the 12 days of strike will be paid to the employees.

The terms of the agreement will be applied as from April 1, 1946.

This agreement, it is understood, is only an 'interim' arrangement, pending the decision of the Federation of Bank Employees' Union which will chalk out the Charter of Rights of Bank employees in the near future.

One Incident In Ahmedabad

Curfew Reimposed In Sarangpur: Exodus Continues

(From Our Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD, July 7.

The communal situation in the city has not improved satisfactorily though the curfew has been relaxed from Seven in the morning to Five in the evening.

To-day when the people were coming out of their houses, after 24 hours' curfew and petty shops were being opened, one attack again took place in the Sarangpur locality. The panic again spread and authorities immediately re-imposed curfew in the locality. Police and military lorries are moving along the main roads at intervals of every ten minutes.

EXODUS CONTINUES

Mills and main markets still remain closed. The sense of confidence has not yet returned to the people and hundreds of people including mill workers are leaving the city taking advantage of the relaxation of curfew. On the other hand workers of the Majoor Mahajan are trying their level best to create normal condition in labour areas.

The post and telegram delivery service in city is completely disorganised. Nearly 10,000 telegrams remain undelivered and hundreds of maunds of post is accumulated. Upto five p.m. no incident occurred in any other part of the city other than Sarangpur.

Kashmir 'Defence In Depth' Against Nehru

But State Would Lift Ban If They Can "Save Their Face"

(By K. A. ABBAS)

LAHORE, July 7.

"This time we are quite prepared to deal with Pt. Nehru. The ban on his entry still stands and he will be stopped at Kohala unless he, or someone on his behalf, gives an undertaking that he will not create trouble by addressing meetings or holding an enquiry against the State" said an important high Kashmir official to me even when Premier Kak was flying to Bombay to parley with Congress Leaders.

FEAR OF LOSING FACE

Despite preparations iron-gates at bridgeheads, barricades, barbed-wired detention camp and concentration of armed forces at strategic points—which constitute the fantastic but elaborate "defence in depth" against a single unarmed individual, I gather the Kashmir authorities would not like to continue the ban on Pt. Nehru's entry but do not know how to do it without loss of presitige!

Hence the talk of 'undertaking'.

National Conference circles warn against the danger of Premier Kak misrepresenting any talk with Congress leaders like Sardar Patel as an undertaking on behalf of Pt. Nehru. All Kashmiris eagerly await Pt.

(Continued on Page 5 Col 1.)

WARP & WEFT— *THE ETERNAL TALE*

No. 3

Inter culture of cotton has for its purpose the destruction of weeds, the loosening of the soil so that it may be properly aerated, the aiding of water penetration on light soils, and the placing of the soil in proper-condition for plant nutrients to be rendered most available. Weeds must be kept down at all hazards. Cotton plantation requires two or three hoeing according to the condition of the crop, and climate. It is very necessary, however that all cultivation be deep enough to destroy grass and weeds, as the elimination of these is more important than anything else. Different kinds of animal and man-working implements are used for the purpose. The ground should not be hoed while wet. Inter culture should be continued until plants are mature or have put on a good crop of bolls. In places where boll weevils are numerous it is advantageous to cultivate late in order to keep plants growing and blooming.

The plants should be thinned out leaving one healthy plant in each place, when they are one foot high. It is not possible to say just when or how cotton should be irrigated, since it is determined by soil and climatic conditions. Water should be turned on when the plants show the need for it. The plants should not be allowed to suffer for water after blooming begins, for it is then that they need their maximum supply. Irrigation should be continued until most of the bolls are mature, if it is not continued, the quantity of the lint may be poor. Much care should be taken with late irrigation, since too much moisture may cause the bolls to rot.

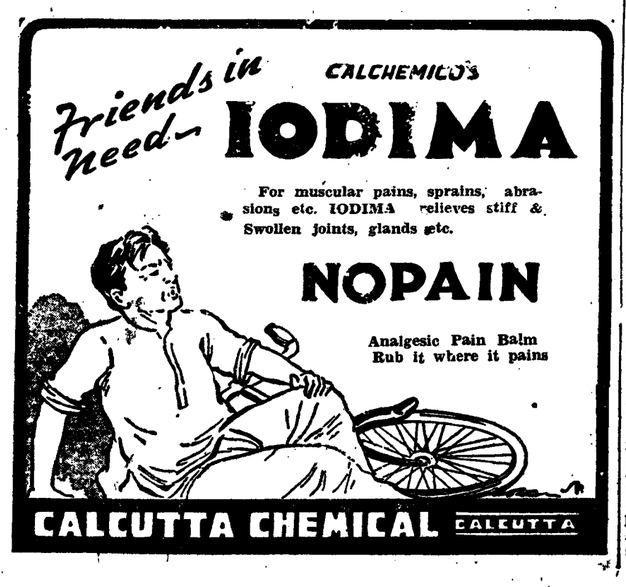
Next we shall discuss about harvesting.

(Contd.)

Issued for the Welfare of the Suffering humanity by

Bengal cotton

CULTIVATION & MILLS, LTD.



PUBLIC NOTICES

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIES AND SUPPLIES,
OFFICE OF THE TEXTILE COMMISSIONER
Bombay, the 6th July, 1946.

CYC-2-N (1)

NOTICE

The Textile Commissioner to the Government of India has decided to discontinue from 8th July 1946 the arrangement whereby the Bombay Cloth Distribution Central Committee were permitted to assist holders of purchase authorities issued by him in procuring cloth frozen by him in the hands of quota holders/nominees of quota-holders in Bombay City and Bombay Suburban Area by his Notification No. T.C. (19)/45 dated 11th June, 1945. Consequently all functions relating to the release and distribution of such cloth hitherto entrusted to the said Bombay Cloth Distribution Central Committee will, with immediate effect, be discharged by the Office of the Textile Commissioner in the manner detailed below:—

(1) All holders of purchase authorities hitherto issued by this office are hereby informed that they must forthwith present to the office of the Textile Commissioner for countersignature all the 'Release Chits' issued to them by the Bombay Cloth Distribution Central Committee prior to 6 P.M. on Saturday, 6th July, 1946 and not presented by them to quota-holders/nominees of quota-holders up to that time. All quota-holders in Bombay City and Bombay Suburban Area and nominees of outside quota-holders carrying on business in Bombay City and Bombay Suburban Area are similarly informed that it would be irregular on their part hereafter to sell or deliver any cloth frozen with them by the Textile Commissioner against any 'Release Chits' issued by the Bombay Cloth Distribution Central Committee which are not countersigned by the officer authorised by the Textile Commissioner, Bombay, in this behalf, Mr. P. P. Ramabhadran, M.A., M.L., Deputy Director (Cloth) has been authorised by the Textile Commissioner to counter-sign such "Chits".

(2) As regards future releases, all quota-holders in Bombay City and Bombay Suburban Area and all nominees of outside quota-holders are required to submit to the Office of the Textile Commissioner, CYC-2 Section, Shahibag House, Wittet Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay, a return in form 'A' reproduced below showing full details of the stocks held by them on the 7th, 15th, 22nd and last day of each month. These returns must reach the Office of the Textile Commissioner within 3 days of the date to which they relate. In order to ensure that no legal action is taken against them by the Textile Commissioner for failure to comply with this demand quota-holders/nominees of quota-holders are advised in their own interest to arrange to deliver these returns BY HAND at the address specified in this paragraph and to secure a written acknowledgment for their receipt.

(3) Footnote (a) to Form 'A' referred to above requires the quota-holders and/or the nominees of quota-holders to submit a separate return for each class of cloth specified in the footnote. Thus a quota-holder who buys a full range of varieties as quota will have to submit in all 14 different returns for the 14 classes of cloth. Particular care should be taken to see that varieties pertaining to different classes are under no circumstances grouped in one form.

(4) Quotaholders and/or nominees of quota-holders are warned that the stocks declared by them in the four periodical returns prescribed in sub-para (2) above will be checked with the bi-monthly returns received from them in the Form CST-4 which the Textile Commissioner's Notification No. T.C. (19)/45 dated 11th June, 1945 requires them to submit. Serious notice will be taken of any discrepancy detected in these two sets of returns.

(5) Copies of Form 'A' prescribed in sub-para (2) above can be had from the address noted in that paragraph.

(6) The Office of the Textile Commissioner will issue periodically "Delivery Orders" in Form 'B' releasing the stocks reported by quota-holders or their nominees. The holders of purchase authorities issued by the Textile Commissioner to whom the Delivery Orders will be issued are required to present to the quota-holder/nominee of quota-holder specified in the delivery order, the order itself with the "Identity Card" in Form 'C' and the purchase authority issued to them. These documents must always be presented in original. The quota-holders/nominees of quota-holders are warned that they should, under no circumstances, invoice or deliver any cloth without properly scrutinizing these three documents and completing the following entries in each document:—

(i) Identity Card: Column 5 in which the quota-holder is required to sign and enter the date on which the Card together with the delivery order and purchase authority is presented to him by the holder of purchase authority.

(ii) Purchase Authority: All Columns of Schedule annexed to the Purchase Authority except column 6; the latter column should be filled when cloth is delivered to the holder of purchase authority.

(ii) Each invoice prepared by the quota-holder/nominees of quota-holder must also show the following particulars:—

(a) Number & date of the Purchase Authority.

(b) Number & date of the Delivery Order.

(c) Number & date of the Identity Card.

When an invoice prepared and issued with these details is presented by the buyer, the quota-holder/nominee of quota-holder may in his own discretion deliver the cloth without again insisting on a scrutiny of the three documents specified in sub-para (6) above.

(7) Before physical delivery of cloth is given to the holder of purchase authority, the quota-holder/nominee of quota-holder must secure from the buyer and file for his own records the delivery order issued to the buyer. He must also immediately complete the entries in column 6 of the Schedule annexed to the purchase authority.

DHARMA VIRA,
Textile Commissioner.

FORM—"A."

Serial No. | QUOTAHOLDER'S / COMMISSION AGENT'S

NAME.....
ADDRESS.....
LICENCE NO.....
TELEPHONE NO.....

Return for the Period Ending ..... 1946.

List of class (a) to be sold { on my account / on account of (b) }

TOTAL QUANTITY Full-Half-Quarter	Variety	DIMENSIONS Width in inches	DIMENSIONS Length in yards	Ex-Mill Price Rs.	a.	p.	Name of Mill	Texmark and month	No. and date of delivery order by which sold	Remarks

Bombay, 1946.

Signature of { Quotaholder. / Commission Agent. }

(a) A separate return should be submitted for varieties of the cloth specified below and the class to which the return relates should be specified here.

CLASS OF VARIETIES:—

1. Grey dhoti-sarees medium.
II. Grey dhoti-sarees coarse.
III. Grey other varieties medium
IV. Grey other varieties coarse.
V. Non-grey processed medium.
VI. Non-grey processed coarse.
VII. Non-grey mill bleached dyed. etc. medium.
VIII. Non-grey mill bleached, dyed, etc. coarse.

FINE.
IX. Dhoti and sarees.
X. Printed, dyed, etc.
XI. Other varieties, Fine

SUPER FINE.
XII. Dhoti and sarees.
XIII. Other varieties, Super Fine.
XIV. Fents.

(b) Here enter the name and address of the quotaholder on whose behalf the goods are being sold by you as Commission Agents.

FORM—"B"

DELIVERY ORDER

OFFICE OF THE TEXTILE COMMISSIONER

SHAHIBAG HOUSE,
Wittet Road, Fort, Bombay.

Serial No.

Date.....

To

Quotaholder's / Commission Agent's { Name..... Address..... }

Please sell and deliver the cloth specified below against P. C. ( ) ℅ dated as buyers for the Zone. 1946 issued in favour of Messrs.

Reference No. of Stock List	No. of Bales.	Variety	Dimensions Width in inches	Dimensions Length in yards.	Ex-Mill Price Rs.	a.	p.	Name of Mill	Texmark and month	Remarks

for TEXTILE COMMISSIONER.

FORM—"C"

OFFICE OF THE TEXTILE COMMISSIONER, BOMBAY.

S. No..... P.C. No.....

PERMIT HOLDER'S NAME.....
COMMISSION AGENT'S NAME.....
ADDRESS.....
LICENCE NO.....

TOTAL ALLOTMENT ..... BALES.

Date (1)	No. of Delivery Order. (2)	Quantity released (bales) (3)	Signature of officer issuing Delivery Order (4)	Quotaholder's signature and date on which presented. (5)	Balance to be released (bales) (6)

Bombay, the.....1946.

For TEXTILE COMMISSIONER.

BOMBAY ASSEMBLY

Interesting Agenda For Session Opening On July 15 At Poona

The second session of the new Bombay Legislative Assembly will commence at the Council Hall, Poona, at 11-30 a.m. on Monday the 15th July.

The agenda of the session includes the nomination by the Speaker of four members to form a panel of Chairmen, and the nomination of four other members by the Speaker on the Committee of Petitions. The election of representatives on the Constituent Assembly will be held on the same day.

Besides the Bill to amend the Khoti Settlement Act, 1880, which will be introduced by Government, there are two motions by Government, one to be moved by the Minister for Industries, Fisheries and Backward Classes Department, to elect seven members of the Bombay Legislative Assembly, of whom not less than five shall be members of the Backward Classes, to be members of the Backward Classes Board constituted by Government Resolution dated 19th June 1937, and the other to elect a representative of the Assembly on the provincial branch of the British Empire Leprosy Relief Association (Indian Council).

Two non-official Bills—both sponsored by Mrs. Lilavati K. Munshi—figure on the agenda, the first one being a Bill to provide for the prevention of unequal marriages in the province of Bombay and the second one being a Bill to provide for the prevention of bigamous marriages among Hindus in the province.

Five resolutions to be moved by Mr. J. H. Shamsuddin and one resolution by Mrs. Lilavati K. Munshi will also come up for discussion.

Kanara's Problems

The resolutions by Mr. Shamsuddin are as follows:—

1. "This Assembly recommends to Government to appoint a Committee of Experts including the Members of the Bombay Legislative Assembly to enquire, investigate and explore the possibilities of large scale industries in the District of Kanara with special reference to the establishment of paper, glass tiles and match factories in the District."

2. "In view of the very poor means of communication and transport in the District of North Kanara and the consequent inconvenience hardship and hindrance to trade and other economic development of the district, this Assembly recommends to Government to undertake immediately the construction of bridges or causeways, as the case may be, over all the rivers flowing in the district either as a measure of post-war reconstruction, giving it a priority and including the same in the programmes of the first five years' plans, or in the ordinary course of things, selecting the bigger rivers in the district first."

3. "In view of the isolated situation of the North Kanara District and deficient means of communication and transport which has hindered the progress and economic development of the district and has subjected the inhabitants of the area to untold hardship and misery, this Assembly recommends to Government to move the Government of India to introduce Railway communications throughout the entire district immediately."

4. "In view of the paucity of Urdu trained teachers for want of proper facilities, this Assembly recommends to Government to establish at once an Urdu Male Training College at Hubli or some other suitable and centrally situated town in the Southern Division."

5. "In view of the poor progress of female education among the Muslims in general and among the Muslims of Karnatak in particular due to the absence of proper purdah institutions, this Assembly recommends to Government to establish an Anglo-Urdu Girls High School with a hostel attached to it at Hubli or some other important and centrally situated town in the Karnatak for the Muslim girls, with proper arrangement for the attendance of purdah girls and observance of their religious and cultural customs."

Mrs. Munshi's Resolution

Resolution by Mrs. Munshi urges that this Assembly recommends to Government that:—

(a) a scheme be instituted for the Province by virtue of which in addition to the training arrangements mentioned in the Sargent Plan, all pupils who appear for the Matriculation examination with the exception of those eligible for higher education or special training in industry, commerce and agriculture be conscripted for service as teachers in primary schools in villages or towns for a period of two years only, with option to continue in service if so desired, on the minimum salary scales mentioned in the Sargent Plan for such teaching;

(b) that services of Graduates in Arts also be conscripted for the period of two years to work as teachers in Secondary schools on the scale prescribed by the Sargent Plan; and

(c) that a Committee be appointed for working out a detailed scheme based on these principles."

DRIVING SILVER FROM INDIAN COINS?

U. S. Operators Counter London "Economist's" Charge

NEW YORK, July 7 (Reuter): Well-informed silver operators told 'Reuter' that they do not share the opinion voiced by the "Economist" in the London article entitled "Nickel Ousts Silver" in the issue of June 8 now available here.

Countering the article's charge that the United States Senate group was driving silver from Indian coins, a silver spokesman here admitted that India's open market was inadequately supplied with silver but the Government of India decision to substitute nickel for silver in coins under one rupee is due to the shortage of dollars to purchase silver, the need to supply sufficient currency without undue expenditures and India's reading of plans to discharge her obligations to the United States.

In connection with latter, India secured from the United States Treasury under Lend-Lease 226 million ounces of silver which must be repaid in kind five years after the end of the war. It was pointed out that should the price be raised from war 71.11 to 90.3 cents per ounce and silver be obtainable from the trade here, it could be landed duty paid in India at 1.113 which is well below India's current market price of about 1.40 dollars.

Regarding the longer term position, if Britain obtains the Dollar Loan from the United States, India will insist that she obtained a larger share of dollars from the pool—Britain could alternatively also purchase silver here for re-export to India. India's silver position is different from that of China it was said, have both appreciated and this is a normal development as long as both move in the same way.

Col. Gill Calls Meeting Of Sikh M. L. A's.

NEW DELHI, July 7 (A.P.I.)—Col. Niranjan Singh Gill, President, United Panthick Board, returned to Delhi from Bombay where he had attended the meeting of the Working Committee of the Congress by special invitation and was present at the opening day's session of the A.I.C.C. He is leaving for Lahore tonight. He has called a meeting on July 9 and 10 of all Sikh M.L.A.s and other Sikh leaders to decide their attitude to the Constituent Assembly.

Pleasant Surprise For Bombay Minister

POONA, July 7. (A. P. I.): A soldier, who served as an engine driver during wartime being taught to spin on 'Charkha'—that was the pleasant surprise waiting for Mr. V. L. Mehta, Bombay's Finance and Village Industries Minister, when he visited yesterday the rural development and village industries training centre of the Royal Bombay Sappers and Miners Regimental Centre at Kirkee.

Padamraj Jain Dead

CALCUTTA, July 7. (U. P. I.): Mr Padamraj Jain ex-General Secretary of the All-India Hindu Mahasabha died last evening. In 1920 he joined the non-co-operation movement and was sent to jail in 1921. For many years he was President of the Burrabazar Congress Committee. Later he joined the Hindu Mahasabha.

INDIA UNITED MILLS STRIKE: The General Secretary of I. U. M. Staff Union writes under Saturday's date: "For the fifth day since Tuesday last, 1,000 technical, clerical and other staff of The India United Mills Ltd. have struck work resulting in the disorganization of the normal working. The fundamental demands to concede the right to form Union from among the workers of the units have not been conceded.

It is a glaring instance of injustice to dismiss a Union official who having put up 3 years with the Company be termed as "temporary" and an excuse of "re-organization" tendered for his dismissal.

"FANTASTIC NONSENSE"

Mosley On Wells' Charge Against Royal Family

LONDON, July 7, (APA): Sir Oswald Mosley described as "fantastic nonsense" the question publicly raised by author H. G. Wells: Was the British Royal Family "involved" in any payment of Italian funds to Mosley's British Fascist Union?

"This is the most fantastic sort of nonsense," Sir Oswald said in an interview, adding. "Wells has always disliked the Roya. Family, he has always disliked me Now, he has got his hatreds muddled.

"The Royal Family had no connection with the Fascist movement nor, so far as I know, with politics of any kind.

"I have not seen any member of the Royal Family since 1930 when, as a minister in the ser.. Labour Government, I made the required official visits to the King."

Indian Medical Mission In Malaya

KUALA LUMPUR, July 7, (U. P. I.). The Medical Mission sent by the Government of India which has completed its special work in Malaya is expected to leave Malaya by s.s. "Strathaird" on July 16.

Dr. Hanumant Rao and Captain Y. S. Shastri of the Mission have already left for India. The remaining members including Col. Shastri leader of the mission are awaiting definite instructions from the Government of India about their departure.

The Congress Medical Mission is continuing its work.

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From FRI. Next 12th July at
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Plans open Today
9-30 to 12-30 & 2-30 to 5
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FROM FRIDAY NEXT
A FINE DRAMA
WOVEN WITH
CHARMING MUSIC
PRAKASH
Production

SOBHAGYA Pictures

ZAMIN ASMAN

Direction: DWARKA KHOSLA
Cast: JEEVAN, RANJANA, KUSUM DESHPANDE and VED PRAKASH
Advance Booking From Today
10 to 11-30 & 4-30 to 6 p. m.
LAMINGTON
AN EVERGREEN Release

8th Week of BIG CROWD
PRADEEP Pictures
Rukmini Swayamwar
DURGA KHOTE, RATNAMALA, BABURAO PENDHARKAR
MAJESTIC
Hindi: 4 & 10 p. m.
Marathi: 7 p. m.
Fri., Sat., Sun. Marathi 1 p. m.

LAST 8 SHOWS
PRITHVI THEATRES' Stage Hit
DEEWAR
TO-DAY, TOMORROW,
WEDNESDAY & THURSDAY
6 & 9-30 P.M.
Plans Open: Rates as Usual
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Royal Opera House

3RD WEEK OF FULL HOUSES!
PRAFULLA'S Mythological Hit
Subhadra
DIRECTOR PRODUCER VINAYAK
With an All-Star Cast
ROXY Daily 4, 7, 10 p.m.
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26TH WEEK!
JAMUNA productions'
RATTAN
(with colo ed songs)
Daily: 4-15, 7. 10 Sun. 1 p.m.
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SHALIMAR'S
Superb-Historical
PRITHVIRAJ SANYUKTA
Starring: NEENA, PRITHVIRAJ.
LAMINGTON
4, 7, 10

Sixth WEEK
BANPHOOL
KANAN
CAPITOL
Daily: 4, 6-45 & 9-30

3RD WEEK OF HEART-THROBS!
CHITRA Productions!
JHUMKE
Directed by J. K. NANDA
Starring AKHTAR, JAGIRDAR, LALITA PAWAR, SATISH.
Daily: 4, 7, 10, Sun. 1 p. m.
NEW WEST END

4TH WEEK!
NAVYUG-S Thrilling Hit
ROOM NO. 9
Starring: GEETA NIZAMI
Daily: 4, 7, 10. Sun. 1 p.m.
KRISHNA

17th WEEK!
RAJKAMAL'S Screen Classic
Dr.
KOTNIS
Directed by: V. SHANTARAM
Plans open 10 to 12, 3 to 6 P.M.
SWASTIK Daily 4, 7, 10 P.M.

D. R. D. Picture
NEK-PERVIN
A vital Portrayal of A Woman's Courage
Director: S. M. YUSUF
4TH WEEK
NOVELTY
Daily: 4, 7 & 10.

7TH WEEK OF CROWDS!
SOHRAB MODI'S Great Social
SHAMA
Starring: MEHTAB
(The Queen of Emotion)
MINERVA
Daily: 4, 7, 10 p.m.

CITY AND SUBURBS

To-day

Hindu: Ashad Shud 10, 2002.
Muslim: Shabban 8, 1365.
Parsi: Behman 8, 1315.
Sunrise: 6-7 a.m. Sunset: 7-20 p.m.
Hightide: 08-05, 19-09.
Lowtide: 01-24, 13-34.
Municipal Corporation 3 p.m. (B. T.).

Domestic Occurrence

UTHAMNA.

MODI: Miss Sarika, daughter of Brijlal Jekisondas Modi, expired on Sunday, after brief illness. Uthamna ceremony at Modi Nivas, Ghodbander Road, Santa Cruz, on Monday, July 8, 1946, at 6.30 p.m. (S. T.).

Today's Engagements

YOUTHS' OWN UNION: To-day, at 6-15 p.m., at Cama Oriental Institute's (Library) Hall, Agenda "Brains' Bank"

STUDENTS CONGRESS EXECUTIVE: Dinkar Sakrikar, General Secretary, All India Students' Congress writes:—

"An emergent meeting of the Working Committee has been convened on 8th and 9th July in Bombay to consider the invitation from the World Students' Congress.

MAZDAZNAN: To-day, at 6 p.m., at Alexandra Girls' School Hall, Waudby Road. Various speakers will speak on "Don't whine, feel fine".

BOMBAY INSURANCE EMPLOYEES' ASSOCIATION: Dr. Pattabhai Sitaramaya, Pandit Govind Vallabh Pant, Sirdar Sardulsingh and Mr. T. Parakasam will address meeting to-day, at 6-15 p.m., at the Jinnah Hall, near Congress House.

"ANGLO-LUZITANO" DIAMOND JUBILEE.

The Goan weekly journal "The "Anglo-Luzitano" completes sixty years of existence on Monday, 8th July. The Diamond Jubilee celebrations will be inaugurated at the I. L. I. Hall, Dabul, to-day, at 6-15 p.m., when the statue of the late Leandro Mascarenhas founder-Editor of the paper will be garlanded.

THAKUR MALKHANSINGH TO BE FELICITATED: The locan residents of the United Provinces are holding a meeting to welcome Thakur Malkhan Singh on the second floor of the Singhania Wadi, Dady Sheth Agyari Lane, (Girgaum), at 10 a.m.

RECEPTION TO CUTCHI MEMON STUDENTS

At a meeting of the League held on 16th June, 1946, it was decided to give a reception to all the Cutchi Memon students of the city and the suburbs who have been successful in the University and equivalent examinations held this year. All such students are requested to convey on or before 15th July, 1946, their full names and addresses and the examinations they have passed to the Convener Reception Committee, Cutchi Memon Service League, 138, Zakaria Masjid Street, Bombay.

WORLD STUDENTS' CONGRESS.

BOMBAY, Sunday: A World Students' Congress will be held in Prague in Czechoslovakia during the third week of August. The All India Students' Congress, the All-India Students' Federation and the All-India Muslim Students' Federation have received invitations to send twenty delegates to represent India.

The All-India Students' Federation has proposed to form a co-ordination committee consisting of one representative each of the three organisations, to decide the composition of the delegation and to ensure that Indian delegates take a united stand at the World Congress of Students.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

MONDAY, July 8.
BOMBAY-1

244 m. (1,231 kc/s) a.m. 7-30 Keep Fit 7-40 News (M) 7.50 News (G) 8-0 News (E) 8.15 News (H) 8.30 Allah Rakha 8.45 Ahmed Dilawar 9.0 Abdul Waheed Khan (Lahore) 9-30 Close down.

12-0 Behnon ke Liye 12-45 News (M) 12.50 News (G) 12.55 Mile Jule Gane 1.25 News (H) 1.30 News (E) 1.40 Music. 4.20 p.m. School Broadcast 4.45 Nanalal na natako: Talk in Gujarati by M. Javeri 5.0 Allah Rakha 5.15 N. G. Ghanekar 5.35 Ahmed Dhawar 5.45 Topic of Day 5.55 Local 6.0 News (E) 6.10 News (H) 6.15 Preem Geet 6-30 Laxmibai Kelkar 7.0 Folk-Songs of Maharashtra 7.30 A. G. Ghanekar 8-0 News (M) 8.15 News (G) 8-30 Jamer Pustakalaya: Talk in Gujarati by H. S. Dalal 8.45 Kavya Vachan 9.0 News (E) 9.15 News (H) 9-30 BBC News 9.40 Programme Parade 9.45 Personalities in town, by Nazim Rahim 10.0 Abdul Waheed Khan (Vocal).

****

BOOKS

By Dr. K. V. MATHEW, Travancore.

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1946 Edn. Rs. 3/12

"Of immense practical help and service to most men who have begun to feel afraid of the chilling hand of senility."
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(3) CAUSES AND CURE OF STERILITY.

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****

Heinrich Shield Football

R. A. F. AND M. CONTROL IN GOALLESS DRAW

BOMBAY, Sunday.

R. A. F. 0
MOVEMENT CONTROL 0

The R. A. F. fought valiantly but vainly to avenge a defeat in the Harwood League after a string of unextended successes at the hands of Movement Control than the Emergkation Head Quarters. The absence of any score on either side was largely due to the sound defence of both the sides. A few chances were missed by both the sides but the most unfortunate part of the evening was the number of minor mishaps that attended the progress of the match. Twenty-two booted Englishmen entered the field of play and before the referee blew the final whistle a large percentage had carried with them small bruises and bumps.

Conspicuous amongst those from the Movement Control side who failed to score was Bloomer who missed on no fewer than three occasions. Neither did their opponents make full use of opportunities that came their way. Randall, O'Connor and Shanks each missed once. But it must be admitted in fairness to all the players concerned that none of the opportunities was anywhere near a gift.

Perhaps the nearest thing during the entire evening was a running shot by Randall some 40 yards from the goal which hit the top bars rather dangerously.

Stone, the Movement Control's left half, and to a lesser degree Slade and Meenie of the R. A. F. were conspicuous by the good and stout-hearted work they did sometimes when their opponents move looked dangerous.

The replay will be on Thursday.

The Teams:—

MOVEMENT CONTROL: Lambert; Stocks and Osman; Metcalfe, Slade and Stone; Gardner, Robinson, Bloomer, McCall and Cobley.

R. A. F.:—Oliver; Meenie and Purchase; Moore, William and Seddan; Gordon, Shanks, Randall, O'Connor and Clafton.

Today's match at 5-45 p.m. Leicester vs. Borderers.

In The Event Of Postal Strike

The Presidency Postmaster, Bombay, writes: On account of the threatened strike of the Postmen and lower Grade Staff to commence from 11th July, 1946, booking from and for all Post Offices in India, of all classes of registered, insured, V. P. articles and money orders and acceptance of unregd. parcels will be suspended from Monday, the 8th July, 1946. Official ordinary registered articles and parcels containing medicines accompanied by certificates from Medical Officers of the rank of the Asstt. Surgeons and above will however be accepted. Booking of outward Foreign articles will however continue as usual.

TELEGRAMS.

The Chief Superintendent, Central Telegraph Office, Bombay, writes:—

In the event of the Government Telegraph delivery staff going on strike on the 14th inst., business firms newspapers and the general public within the delivery area of the Central Telegraph Office are requested to take delivery of their telegrams at the Central Telegraph Office. Windows will be opened at the public counter. Some delays in deliveries will be unavoidable; however every effort will be made to expedite matters.

Telegrams pending 48 hours will be forwarded to the General Post Office.

The public served by sub-post offices as regards telegrams are requested to take deliveries from the respective sub-post offices concerned.

The delivery area of the Central Telegraph Office is as under:—

Arthur Bunder Road; Northwards to Carnac Bunder Goods shed; Westwards past Dhobitalao, thence Southwards embracing Marine Drive up to the Eastern portion of Wodehouse Bridge, thence Southwards up to Arthur Bunder Road.

No Postal Strike In Sind And Baluchistan

NEW DELHI, July 7 (A.P.I.): The postmen and lower grade staff of the Sind and Baluchistan circle having decided to have nothing to do with the strike contemplated by the All-India Postmen and Lower Grade Staff (including R.M.S.) Union, the acceptance and booking of all classes of postal articles for places in Sind and Baluchistan will continue as before, says a Press Communique.

The post offices in Sind and Baluchistan, however, will not accept unregistered parcels and will not book registered, insured and V.P. articles and money orders for places outside that circle until further notice.

On receipt of information that the Services in other areas can be restored, the orders suspending postal facilities in those areas will be withdrawn.

Special Show Of 'Ashok And Medhaveen' For A.I.C.C. Members

The members of the A. I. C. C. are being cordially invited to attend the special show of the first Indian National Opera "Ashok and Medhaveen" to be staged at Novelty, Grant Road, to-day, at 9-30 a.m.

National Planning Committee

An informal meeting of the National Planning Committee will be held at Convocation Hall, University Building, Bombay University, Bombay, to-morrow (Tuesday).

Organizing All-India Volunteers

(Congress House Announcement.)

There will be an informal conference of Presidents and Secretaries of the Provincial Congress Committees to-day (Monday), at 11 a.m., at the Congress House to discuss the question regarding organisation of Congress volunteers all over the country. Acharya Kripalani, General Secretary, Indian National Congress and General Shah Nawaz Khan will attend the conference.

Kisan Workers To Meet To-day

(Congress House Announcement.)

Shri Algu Rai Sastri, Convenor, All-India Kisan Workers' Conference informs that there will be a conference of All-India Kisan Workers to-day (Monday), at 12 noon, at the Congress House. Babu Purshottamdas Tandon will preside.

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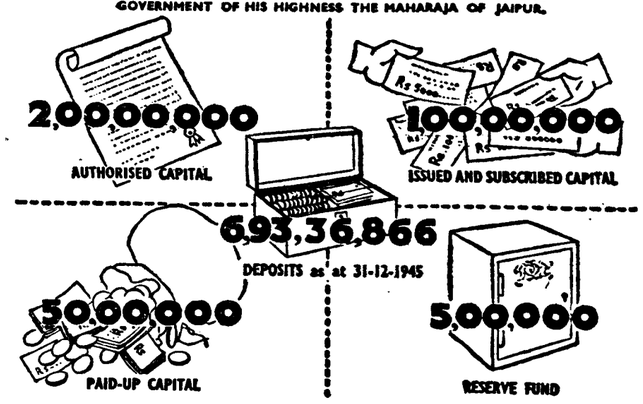

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GOGOL'S POPULAR PLAY
GOVERNMENT INSPECTOR
(A COMEDY IN HINDUSTANI)
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Starring: ZOHRA SEGAL, UZRA MUMTAZ MOHD, SAFDAR RASHID AHMAD.
FRI. 12th, Sat. 13th, SUN. 14th
6 P. M.
SUNDERBAI HALL
Rates: Rs. 10, 5, 2-8-0, 1-4-0.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER

POONA, July 7, (API): Following is the daily weather chart showing the maximum and minimum temperatures and rainfall in inches during the past 24 hours from 1st June 1946 and departure from normal as recorded at eight hours I.S.T. on July 1946.

Ahmedabad 90 78 0 5.1 minus 1.0, Allahabad 96 81 0.3 7.6 minus 0.3, Bangalore 80 67 0 1.8 minus 2.0, Baroda 86 78 0.4 13.3 nil, Belgaum 75 69 0.7 10.2 minus 1.0, BOMBAY 85 76 0.2 26.4 plus 1.1, Delhi 100 82 0 7.1 plus 2.3, Hyderabad (Dn) 88 74 0.1 5.1 plus 0.4, Indore 79 74 0.2 23.7 plus 15.5, Karachi 91 84 0 1.3 plus 0.4, Madras 98 79 0 3.2, plus 0.5, Mahabaleshwar 65 64 3.9 73.2 plus 11.3, Mangalore 83 77 0.4 6.3 plus 17.3, Mysore 78 68 0.1 3.5 plus 0.7, Nagpur 87 76 0.8 15.5 plus 3.8, Poona 82 72 T 3.0 minus 2.7, Rajkot 90 77 0 9.3 plus 3.3, Sholapur 88 72 T 7.1 plus 1.7, Srinagar 97 66 0 2.2 plus 0.5, Surat 85 77 0.3 18.3 plus 6.1.

A THOUGHT FOR THE DAY

Adversity has the effect of eliciting talents which in prosperous circumstances would have lain dormant.

—Horace.

The Bombay Chronicle

A STEP FORWARD

The All-India Congress Committee has adopted, by a huge majority of 204 votes against 51, the resolution ratifying the Working Committee's decisions on the Cabinet Mission's proposals. The success of the resolution was doubtless due mainly to the merits of the resolution and to the profound confidence of the public in the veteran leaders of the Congress who form the Working Committee and who arrived at their decisions after anxious and prolonged consideration for weeks after weeks. The success was also due, to no small extent, to Gandhiji's moving address supporting the resolution generally, to Maulana Abul Kalam Azad's masterly review of the Working Committee's entire policy towards the Mission's proposals and his final eloquent appeal to the A. I. C. C. not to turn the victory that was in sight into a defeat. Finally, in adopting the resolution the A. I. C. C. has only reflected the overwhelming opinion of Congressmen and the public in general. Some of the speeches made in opposition were noteworthy, especially those of the two women speakers and we endorse the President's hope that more and more women will in the immediate future take part in the deliberations of the Congress.

But much of the criticism was irrelevant and very few discussed dispassionately the pros and cons of the proposals. Mr. Jai Prakash Narain, the foremost among the oppositionists, contended that the Constituent Assembly offered by the Mission was far different from the sovereign body desired by the Congress, a body that could dictate to the British or could function after the withdrawal of the British troops. And he suggested that Congress should launch "a complete Non-co-operation movement on the model of 1921" and should keep it up till victory was in our hands. Now another struggle may conceivably be necessary in the future. But campaigns of non-violent non-co-operation like that of 1921 render desirable, as they have done in the past, negotiations for a friendly settlement at proper stages. Maulana Abul Kalam Azad rightly pointed out that the object of the Congress has been the independence of India and not perpetual fighting and the Congress would secure it by negotiations if possible and by fighting when necessary. The feeling in the country now, is that the negotiations desired and opened by the British Government should be given an honest trial. Gandhiji himself gave a lead in that direction and sticks to it in spite of occasional doubts and misgivings. He has definitely asked the A. I. C. C. "to give a full fair trial to the Constituent Assembly scheme and make the best out of it." He does not deny its defects. But he feels that it is "capable of improvement" and asks Congress to "accept the scheme in spite of its defects", and to "improve it or bury it".

The shortcomings of the Constituent Assembly are, indeed, obvious; but so are its possibilities. The former are partly due to our own shortcomings. But once we seize the opportunity provided by the fact that the Assembly has already been accepted by the Muslim League and the Princes, we gain something which we had long sought which somehow eluded our grasp and which we cannot easily get through coercion. Once the representatives of all the parties and interests in the nation get together in one Assembly on a far more democratic basis than was found feasible before and for the common purpose of devising a democratic constitution for free India, there are great things that Congress can achieve in this sphere of construction and co-operation among Indians, even greater than those which it has achieved in militant campaigns against the British Government. Mr. Achhyut Patwardhan emphasised the dangers in the proposals about Grouping and pointed out that the Mission had not upheld the Working Committee's interpretation that every province had the right to keep out of the prescribed Group at any stage. But the Mission cannot have the last word on the interpretation of its proposals once they are put down in black and white and accepted by others. If necessary judicial decisions will be sought. In any case, through non-co-operation at an appropriate stage or otherwise, Congress will see to it that no province is coerced into joining a Group. If by any chance coercion persists, Congress will not scruple to take up the cause of the aggrieved province or provinces and start a nation-wide struggle to expose and end what will be proved to be a fraud and an act of tyranny. Mr. Patwardhan also complains that the central subjects are too few. But is it not something that this evident concession to the Muslim League—subject to agreement with regard to more subjects—has induced the League to accept an Indian Union? Is that acceptance a small thing in the circumstances of the last several years? Maulana Azad is rightly proud that the Mission's proposals "have made it clear beyond a shadow of doubt that India shall remain undivided". But there is also some special cause for gratification in the League's acceptance of the scheme of undivided India as the Maulana stated in his reply to his critics, the joint acceptance by Congress and League of the scheme of united India a Central Government and one Constituent Assembly will "lay at rest one of the longest standing communal problems". And after all it is open to the Constituent Assembly to add, by agreement, to the Central subjects. The difficulty of agreement could not have been less if a Constituent Assembly were to write on a clean slate, the Congress having always supported the method of agreement on major communal issues.

Though the Working Committee's decisions have been ratified, neither the Committee nor its supporters feel that their difficulties are at all at an end. They are fully conscious of these. But Maulana Azad, in his reply pertinently asked if there was any problem which had no difficulties inherent in it. There will be difficulties in the elections to the Constituent Assembly, greater ones in the formation of a popular Interim Government, greater ones still in the conduct of the Assembly and finally in the framing of a Treaty of Indian Independence. These are inevitable in the final stages of negotiations. But the leaders' tasks will be appreciably lightened and final victory hastened if Congressmen in general give them whole-hearted support and every necessary help in the negotiations that are ahead, particularly in the complete solution of the now half-solved communal problem.

Maulana Azad

As Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel and Maulana Abul Kalam Azad himself reminded the A. I. C. C. on Saturday last, the Ramgarh Sessions of the Indian National Congress was held in the midst of the fury of the elements, storm, rain and thunder. The circumstances, in which Maulana Abul Kalam Azad assumed office there as the President of the Congress were symbolical. They promised storm and stress which have been the features of our national life in India, and even of the life of the world during the last six years as never before. In those six years history has been made, both world history and Indian history. And all through these years it was the good fortune of our country and our nation to be guided by Maulana Abul Kalam Azad. That was no easy task. Indeed, it had never fallen to the lot of any President of the Indian National Congress to discharge such heavy responsibilities for such a long period, responsibilities which required the qualities both of a great General in the battlefield and a great statesman in the conference. The tributes paid by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel and Pandit Govind Vallabh Pant to the success with which that General, Scholar and Statesman vindicated the nation's trust, to the courage, wisdom, single-minded devotion and dignity with which he adorned—there is no better word for it—his high office, were no emotional exaggerations by colleagues who, quite naturally, entertain deep regard and affection for him. They were a restrained estimate of the Congress President by men who have lived and worked with him and who have known him in the difficult days of war and even the more difficult days of the armistice before peace.

The last six years were, with all their stormy and climacteric ups and downs, days of glory in a unique sense. They constitute the most epochal chapter to date in the history of India's struggle for freedom. And that chapter belongs, after Mahatma Gandhi, to Abul Kalam Azad. The Congress, led by Maulana Azad has arrived at the threshold of freedom. And there he has handed over the responsibilities to Jawaharlal Nehru than whom there could be no more worthy successor. Presently India is going to face new problems and new responsibilities. She has to be launched into a life for which the nation has worked, fought and suffered so long and, as a great and free country she has to take her place among the leading countries of the world and make to the progress of humanity a significant contribution. Jawaharlal is "par excellence" the man for the great task.

Frankly Speaking

China Intervenes

The Anti-Asiatic Act with which White South Africa and its leader, Field Marshal Smuts are associated is a challenge not only to India but to the whole of Asia and to the entire world of the coloured. The Indians are only the spearhead of that world in taking up the challenge. The rest also cannot sit idle. It is, therefore, very satisfactory to learn from Nanking that the Chinese Foreign Ministry has instructed the Chinese Consul General in Johannesburg to take up the question of the Restriction Bill concerning Asiatic land holdings in South Africa. This is a diplomatic preliminary between free nations in "correct" relationship with each. There are bound to be further developments. Nor is that all. Asiatic countries are rapidly achieving their freedom from European Imperialist domination. And General Smuts and his White South Africans have offered their insolent insult to all of them. He will, therefore, get the answer from all Asia before long.

Deadlock Again

The "Big Four" Foreign Ministers Conference is in the doldrums again, reminding one of the saying about many a slip between the cup and the lip. The Conference is about to break, unless some eleventh hour compromise materialises, literally after the cup had been filled, and raised and was about to meet the lip. Agreement had been arrived at after long and painful arguments over practically every problem ever over the signatories to the invitation to 21 nations for the Peace Conference. The trouble has arisen over the formulation of the procedure under which the Peace Conference is to be held and to function. Attempt is being made to criticise M. Molotov's tactics, who is alleged to have refused to accept his own proposal. This is only superficially true. The procedure relates to a basic question. It is whether the "Big Four" should present the conference with 'fait accomplis' and require it to serve as a rubber stamp or whether the Conference will have as much right regarding the writing of the Peace Treaties as the "Big Four". If the Peace Conference is given substantial authority the Byrnes-Bevin combine will be supreme as against M. Molotov and his satellite group: Each party fears the other because each is afflicted with suspicion and rivalry and with conflict of interest. It is the fundamental evil which endures, and so long as it endures full agreement is impossible and even the agreements that are arrived at will not be worth while. And the danger to Europe and the world will remain and grow.

Harijans' Plight

At his prayer meeting on Saturday Gandhiji asked how many Harijans were present in the hall and had reason to be disappointed to find that there was not a single Harijan, though the meeting was in a Harijan locality. It is just possible that a few Harijans were present but were afraid of disclosing themselves as such. In any case Gandhiji was right in remarking: "The reason for their absence is that the so-called caste Hindus have kept down the so-called untouchables for ages, and that too in the name of religion". One hopes there will be good response to his appeal to those attending prayer meetings to make it a point to bring with them at least one Harijan each. Gandhiji was also distressed to find that there was much dirt and filth in the Harijan locality where he was staying. We are sure that locality must have already received special attention so as to make things as tolerable for him as possible. If yet there was so much dirt and filth there as to make Dr. Dinshaw fear that Gandhiji might catch some infection, one may imagine how much worse the other Harijan localities may be. It is easy to blame the Harijans themselves for this. But have not caste Hindus and the Municipality much responsibility in this matter?

Italian Businessmen

Sir,—There is a general complaint among Indian importers about the practice followed by some Italian businessmen.

These Italian friends contact their business counter-parts in this country through the normal business channels and when their offer is accepted and a credit is opened as per their own stipulations they beat a hasty retreat on some spurious plea or other such as a higher price-offer from some one, say, in America. Such tactics augur ill for any country desirous of establishing normal trade relations with another, least of all for Italy trying to capture Indian markets after all these years of war.

"AN IMPORTER."

Lectures On Psychology Of Zoroastrianism

Under the auspices of Young Zoroastrians, there were delivered lectures on Tuesday, at Dadar on the above subject by Mr. D. Mandon, Mr. Nawroz Mehta, and Mr. D. H. Kutar, who spoke on the subject from three different points of view. Dr. Dara R. Hakim, was in the chair.

The substance of the lecture was to show that "Zoroaster was the most scientific prophet and gave the most scientific religion of all times where freedom of will is given to men and where everything is forbidden on the principals of health", etc.

Dr. Hakim spoke on certain vices found in modern Parsee society and called for reformation. He appealed to the Parsees to be "Back to the Past". He quoted from the Gathas of Zoroaster and said "Happy is the man who makes others happy" and he illustrated the same from various angles.

Sidelights On A.I.C.C

(By G. N. Acharya)

"A tame show" is how the meeting of the All-India Congress Committee, has been and will be described by many writers. It would seem that a number of commentators—and this class is on the increase—have a kind of romantic outlook. They want special thrills—all the time! But to sober, if prosaic observers, the present meeting really approximated to what a meeting of the A.I.C.C. should be like. Be it remembered that the A.I.C.C. is the highest deliberative body of the biggest political organisation in India. On its decision s depend the fate and the future of 400 million people. There is nothing to be regretted, therefore, if it was a "poor show" and if it did not give a "kick" to excitement-seeking journalists.

All the same it must be said that Mr. S. K. Patil and his band of workers are so accustomed to do things on a grand scale, that they could do no less than what they did, even though the reporters may not have got their share of tea and nuts! The members of the A.I.C.C. were well looked after. The hall was brilliantly lit with mercury arc lamps and simply and tastefully decorated. The seats were properly arranged and the cushions on the dais seemed to be the last word in comfort. Even the usually troublesome mike had been disciplined into comparative good behaviour.

*

And so the proceedings commenced on a quiet, even humdrum note with the General Secretary moving the adoption of the minutes of the last meeting, Maulana Azad, his face aglow with the satisfaction of a great job well done, delivered his farewell address, couched in rich, exquisite and flowing language. And having called Nehru to the chair, he went and seated himself on the cushioned divan next to the Mahatma busy with his Charkha. The only thing the Maulana took away from the presidential table was a cheap metal ash tray! When he stretched out his hand for it, Nehru understandingly offered him his own cigarettes; but the Maulana showed his own cigarette case. Obviously he was well-provided with his favourite brand!

*

As Nehru, looking almost boyish in comparison with his elderly predecessor's grave dignity, took his seat, the setting was almost perfect. Looking fresh and still handsome at 57, he sat on a low chair, while around him on the flood-lit dais were his trusted colleagues, comrades in war and peace. In the background was a vast and brilliant tricolour. The only flaw in the picture was a rather tawdry waste paper basket in front of the Congress President.

Many people believe that anything that is perfect attracts the evil eye. That is why when a beautiful flower is in full bloom, they tie a black thread round its stem lest it wilt and wither under the evil eye drawn by its own too great allure. The waste paper basket was, perhaps, like the black thread round the flower stalk—solicitously provided by some gentle soul for the protection of the President.

*

But this President is a live wire, so restless in his unbounded energy that he could hardly stick to his seat. Whenever he wanted anything or whenever he wanted to tell anything to anybody, Nehru always left his chair to fetch what he wanted or to speak what he had to say. Volunteers, both men and women, in trim uniforms were waiting to serve the smallest needs of himself and his distinguished colleagues. The office secretary of the A.I.C.C. sat close by waiting to be called. But the dynamic Pundit is obviously more accustomed to serve than to be served and be waited upon!

Nehru's restlessness recoiled on himself once. Mr. Ansar Harvani, a Forward Bloc member from United Provinces, being allowed to speak, let himself go and his fervent eloquence flowed and wandered like a river that had broken its banks. Nehru rang the electric bell once. He rang it twice. He banged it hard a third time and then he withdrew it quickly as he got a shock! Radioman Motwani came to the rescue, took off the plug and gave Panditji a less dangerous, table call-bell! But Nehru seemed wary to use even that too often!

*

While calling upon Maulana Azad to move the main resolution Pandit Nehru offered to vacate his seat, in consideration of the poor health of the Maulana Saheb. But the Maulana is the last man to be guilty of such breach of propriety. It was the president's privilege to sit. And he had ceased to be that—a few minutes ago!

His speech revealed him in an almost new light. The usual vigour and fluency was there, of course. But this was not one of the rhetorical rhapsodies we were accustomed to hear from the Rashtrapati. This was more like a lawyer building up his case step by step, or like a great teacher expounding a difficult doctrine. While the Maulana spoke even the Mahatma laid aside his inevitable charkha and listened with rapt attention.

*

After the elegant performance of the Maulana, Sardar Patel sounded almost rustic in his simple speech. The Sardar is generally in his element only when he is attacking, in hot and merciless pursuit after his quarry. Even so between him and the Maulana they built up a case which was not even dented by the sneakers in opposition. And when the Mahatma added his meek but persuasive eloquence on behalf of the resolution; the result may easily be imagined.

TURKEY AND THE ARAB WORLD

Diplomatic Moves On Mid-East Chess Board

(From Our Correspondent)

JERUSALEM, June 30.

Despite official denials and short communiques describing the visit of the Lebanese President Sheikh Bishara el Khoury, to Turkey as "friendly", these attempts failed to prevent observers from concluding that it had far-reaching effects on the politics of the Near East.

The reasons prompting this political "activity" is undoubtedly Soviet Russia, which raises its head over Turkey's boundaries and stretches its arms around the whole of the Balkan peninsula.

Ambassadors and ministers of the various Governments in Turkey got busy as soon as Sheikh Bishara, President of the Lebanese Republic, set foot on Turkish soil. Foremost among them was the Soviet embassy, Soviet spies, and the host of charming Russian women—who were all bent upon unearthing the secret behind this visit at short notice.

The six or seven days of the official visit were taken up in banquets, parties, and "tete-a-tete" conversations. In spite of the supreme efforts of both hosts and guests—by distracting sports events, and public ceremonies—to camouflage the real purpose of the State visit, the truth remains that the visit was undertaken at a suggestion made by the Turkish side.

AN EASTERN BLOC.

In Turkey, it is said that Turkish diplomats extended the invitation at British instance, since the British aim at creating an Eastern bloc composed of Turkey, the Lebanon, Syria, Iraq and Trans-Jordan.

It is recalled that the Emir Abdul Illah, the Regent of Iraq, was invited to Turkey in September last year; he was followed by General Nuri es Said in February this year, who returned with a complete agreement—complete with secret clauses appended thereto.

Now comes the visit of the Lebanese President Shukry Bey Kuwatly, the President of the Syrian Republic, will also be invited shortly, while the date of King Abdullah I. (of Trans-Jordan's) projected trip to Turkey has already been fixed.

It was originally intended to set up an alliance between this Arab bloc and Afghanistan and Iran. But, Iran "wears a bright British gown in the morning, and goes out in the evening dressed in a Soviet sleeveless 'Red' gown, showing its emaciated arms!" As to Afghanistan, the treaty concluded with Soviet Russia recently was read by the British Minister in Kabul as he sipped his morning coffee and made him jump out of bed. It was a master stroke, whose repercussions were felt from Kabul to Ankara and further afield in London!

TURKISH EFFORTS.

Turkey no doubt welcomed the formation of this proposed military alliance as she realises she must seek allies in the East after her Balkan allies were 'tinted Red.' Turkey's "drang nach osten" is dictated by the necessity to protect herself from the Russian Bear.

Political observers at first wondered why Turkey started off by wooing Iraq, the Lebanon, etc., and had not thought of Egypt, which is the leading Arab nation. A well-known Turkish diplomat is reported to have affirmed that Turkey had naturally thought of approaching Egypt, sounded King Farouk, but he and the Egyptian Government had refused to participate in such an alliance. The refusal was then explained by the fact that Egypt considered herself the least threatened by Russian attack—unlike Iraq or Syria.

It is reported in Ankara that a Lebanese delegation is awaited shortly for signing an agreement similar to that signed in February between Iraq and Turkey.

ARAB LEAGUE FAILS BRITAIN!

All these political moves and treaty talks have only been encouraged by Great Britain, it is said, after Great Britain had been "surprised" by the "renegade attitude" of the Arab League. The British at first thought that the newborn was a British baby with Arabic as its mother tongue.

In fact the idea of the Arab League in 1942 was a British brainwave. But King Farouk and King Abdul Aziz al Saud suddenly allied themselves so closely that the Arab League turned out to be Arab in all its aspects and behaviour. The British then slowly realised that the League meetings were drifting towards independence of British influence even refusing British advice, caution or directive.

The climax came at the meeting of Radwa in the Hedjas, to be closely followed by the meeting of Cairo and the kings' conclave at Inshass.

It was after the process of cementing of Arab solidarity that the idea of creating an Eastern Bloc—which the Soviet like to call 'cordon sanitaire—with Turkey as its centre was born. Turkey naturally welcomed the idea as she was primarily interested in securing new allies with whom to face the mighty enemy at her doors.

Turkey preferred to throw herself into the bosom of the Lion rather than be left at the mercy of the Bear. She hopes by this action to regain the leadership in the Arab world which Egypt had snatched from her without due warning!

Thus, there seems no more ground for doubt that Britain considers the creation of the Saudi-Egyptian axis as a dangerous project whose threat has been aggravated by the Inshass conclave of Arab kings, presidents and rulers held in May this year.

HAGANAH REMAINS UNTOUCHED

Br. Operations Met With Utter Failure, Claims Secret Radio

JERUSALEM, July 7, (Reuter): The "Voice of Israel", in English and Hebrew broadcast to-day declared that the Jewish Resistance Movement "will choose its own time and its own ways for counter attack in retaliation for the British Military operations".

Claiming that the British Military operations had met with "utter failure", the broadcast said: 20,000 to 25,000 men took part in the operation designed to uproot Haganah (the Jewish illegal army) and Palmach (Haganah shock troops). The frame work and the High Command of Haganah remain untouched".

ELECTION PETITION REJECTED

Tribunal Orders I. S. C. F. Petitioner To Pay Costs

NASIK, July 7, (U. P. I.): The election petition filed by Mr. B. K. Gaikwad, member of the All-India Scheduled Castes Federation, has been rejected by a Tribunal consisting of Mr. Justice Divatia, Mr. Vyas and Mr. Guggali. The petitioner has also been ordered to pay the cost.

Mr. Gaikwad, it may be remembered, was defeated in the last election to the Bombay Legislative Assembly from the Nasik West constituency by Mr. B. R. Jadhav, a Congress candidate.

Jinnah For Hyderabad

HYDERABAD, (Dn) July 7, (UPI) According to a telegram received here from Mr. M. A. Jinnah President of the All-India Muslim League, he is arriving in Hyderabad by air on June 8 in the afternoon. Elaborate arrangements are being made by the "Ittehad-ul-Muslim" and "Qait Millat Library" to accord him a rousing reception.

Ten-Year Plan For Iraq

BAGHDAD, July 7 (Reuter).—The Council of Ministers has approved a ten years plan to rebuild Iraq economically from the point of view of Irrigation, Health and Education.

The plan will be put into operation immediately.

A workers' demonstration yesterday was dispersed by the police. Four men were injured. The police detained 20 of the demonstrators.

War Made Most Costly

HONOLULU, July 7. (A.P.A.): Major Alexander De Seversky, airman and helicopter expert, declared today that the atomic bomb "in its present form will definitely not revolutionise the science of warfare."

Acknowledging that the bomb is "unquestionably the most efficient explosive so far devised". Major De Seversky said: "It simply makes war technology more complicated and therefore most costly."

New Monthly For Madras

MADRAS, July 7 (API).—Mr. A. V. Raman, former Sanitary Engineer to the Government of Madras, declared himself yesterday before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Egmore, as the editor and publisher of a monthly journal in English called "People's Health."

The object of the journal is to devote itself to all aspects of the people's health.

DEVADAS BACK IN INDIA.

KARACHI, July 7 (A. P. I.): Mr. Devadas Gandhi, who went on a news, print mission to U. K., U. S. A. and Canada, returned here to-day. He is leaving for Bombay to-morrow morning.

RAJEN BABU SUFFERING FROM INFLUENZA

PATNA, July 7, (UPI): Dr. Rajendra Prasad has been suffering from influenza for the last five days. He has slight cough but is having restful nights. Doctors Damodar Prasad and Raghunath Saran are attending on him.

TETE-A-TETE

WITHOUT COMMENT

BOMBAY, July 6. A meeting of the Council of the National Liberal Federation of India will be held at Poona on Sunday July 21. Mr. T. R. Venkatarama Sastri, President of the Federation, will preside.

* * *

You have, like us, been entertained by the local press to "high lights" of the A.-I.C.C.

Personally speaking, the only light that we felt and witness in our own unusual presence. And that's about all, beyond, of course, interesting speeches.

* * *

A confrere, writing in a contemporary, suggests that "the A.-I.C.C. of 1946 gives notice of a tremendous gap between the top-flight leadership and the rest".

Our eyewitness view is that the gap was only a yard or so and it wasn't, so to speak, a vacuum.

* * *

According to Comrade R. Palme Dutt, the Constituent Assembly as planned by the Cabinet Mission, is neither a sovereign body nor a democratic one.

We won't argue about sovereignty. But as to its not being democratic, although Mr. Palme Dutt is new to India, he has been here long enough to know a thing or two. Or hasn't he read the Muslim League list for the Constituent Assembly?

* * *

A GREAT POWER FOR GOOD. Alexander On India's Rosy Future.

—Headlines.

Quite right. But there IS a thorn with the rose. With another trying to be.

* * *

"The formation of the Interim Government", says Mr. Louis Fischer, "provides Great Britain with a great historic opportunity to document its readiness to free India".

The British Government took it too and we have now a Care-taker Government.

* * *

Sir Abdur Rahim strongly advises the Muslim—sorry, how could he ever even dream of doing that? We mean he strongly advises the Congress to join the Muslim League and work the Interim Government. In fact, "I suggest", he says, "in all earnestness to the leaders of the Congress that they should not give up such an opportunity for the sake of a single (sic) anonymous (sic) Nationalist Muslim".

That effectively shatters the Congress case, doesn't it?

And the ruling is undoubtedly a tribute to the objective sense—and wisdom—of the ex-President of the Central Legislative Assembly. That being clearly so, we—er—suggest in all earnestness to Mr. M. A. Jinnah graciously and appreciatively to revise the Bengal list for the Constituent Assembly and adopt the name of Sir Abdur Rahim, already self-offered.

* * *

"M. Molotov's tactics and his refusal, in effect, to accept his own proposal thus resulted in virtual agreement being followed within a matter of minutes by total disagreement".

—Reuter.

Can't one change one's mind and boldly realise one's own mistake? It isn't of course, that. But we raise a matter of principle. Actually it is the synthesis of the original thesis (disagreement all along the line) and anti-thesis (the recent agreement). If, that is, you know what we mean.

Incidentally it is interesting, isn't that those who warmly criticised the Congress Working Committee for rejecting the Interim Government on principle should now warmly support the fight of Bevin and Byrnes over procedure?

'ATOM BOMB DESTROYED JAPAN'S SOUL'

But Mahatma Says What Has Happened To The Soul Of The Destroying Nation Is Yet Too Early To See

AHMEDABAD, July 7. (A.P.I.): Under the caption "Atom Bomb and Ahimsa" Mahatma Gandhi writes in today's "Harijan":

It has been suggested by American friends that the atom bomb will bring in Ahimsa (non-violence) as nothing else can. It will, if it is meant that its destructive power will so disgust the world that it will turn it away from violence for the time being. This is very like a man giving himself with dainties to the point of nausea and turning away from them only to return with redoubled zeal after the effect of nausea is well over. Precisely in the same manner will the world return to violence with renewed zeal after the effect of disgust is worn out.

Often does good come out of evil. But that is God's not man's plan. Man knows that only evil can come out of evil, as good out of good.

That atomic energy, though harnessed by American scientists and army men for destructive purposes, may be utilized by other scientists for humanitarian purposes is undoubtedly within the realm of possibility. But that is not what was meant by my American friend. They were not so simple as to put a question which connoted an obvious truth. An incendiary uses fire for his destructive and nefarious purpose; a housewife makes daily use of it in preparing nourishing food for mankind.

So far as I can see, the atomic bomb has deadened the finest feelings that has sustained mankind for ages. There used to be the so-called laws of war which made it tolerable. Now we know the naked truth. War knows no law except that of might. The atom bomb brought an empty victory to the Allied arms but it resulted for the time being in destroying the soul of Japan. What has happened to the soul of the destroying nation is yet too early to see. Forces of nature act in a mysterious manner. We can but solve the mystery by deducing the unknown result from the known results of similar events. A slave holder cannot hold a slave without putting himself or his deputy in the cage holding the slave. Let no one run away with the idea that I wish to put in a defence of Japanese misdeeds in pursuance of Japan's unworthy ambition. The difference was only one of degree. I assume that Japan's greed was more unworthy. But the greater unworthiness conferred no right on the less unworthy of destroying without mercy men, women and children of Japan in a particular area.

MORAL FROM SUPREME TRAGEDY

The moral to be legitimately drawn from the supreme tragedy of the bomb is that it will not be destroyed by counter-bombs even as violence cannot be by counter-violence. Mankind has to get out of violence only through non-violence. Hatred can be overcome only by love. Counter-hatred only increases the surface as well as the depth of hatred. I am aware that I am repeating what I have many times stated before and practised to the best of my ability and capacity. What I first stated was itself nothing new. It was as old as the hills. Only I recited no copy book maxim but definitely announced what I believed in every fibre of my being. Sixty years of practice in various walks of life has only enriched the belief which experience of friends has fortified. It is, however, the central truth by which one can stand alone without flinching. I believe in what has Muller said years ago namely that truth needed to be repeated as long as there were men who disbelieved it.

Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru inspecting the rally of volunteers, including the Bombay Peace Patrols, at Azad Maidan after hoisting the National Flag on Sunday morning.

No Retracing Of Steps From 'Quit India' Stand

Jawahar Pleads For Dispassionate Appraisal Of Present Realities At Flag Salutation

BOMBAY, Sunday.

Unfurling the Tricolour before a tumultuous gathering of Congress volunteers and spectators, with a beclouded sky graphically mirroring the uncertainties of the political weather, President Nehru this morning called on the Indian people to prepare to shoulder the great responsibilities of freedom "without impatience, with faith in your destiny and a sober courage born of the sufferings of years."

The Azad Maidan, where the flag-hoisting ceremony took place, presented a colourful picture with the Congress Seva and Sevika Dal volunteers, whom the President inspected after he symbolically pulled the string that unleashed a grant tricolour against a background of blue and green, spread out in neat formations while quasi-military bugles and bands struck militant tunes.

Mr. S. K. Patil welcomed the President on behalf of the citizens of Bombay.

NO GOING BACK FROM "QUIT INDIA"

In his brief but emotion-packed speech, Pandit Nehru refuted the allegation that the Congress had in any way retraced its steps from the "Quit India" resolution of 1942. Whatever decision the Congress took following the passing of that resolution and whatever decisions it might now take would be solely in furtherance of that policy. They had set Complete Independence as their goal and the country could rest assured that there would be no deviation from it.

AT FREEDOM'S DOORSTEP

Pandit Nehru said that it was necessary to have the future in view while taking any decisons. It was true that the country was at the door of freedom and their responsibility, therefore, was great. The question of accepting the Constituent Assembly proposal was not one of accepting what the British Government offered but was one of deciding whether they could utilise the opportunity to bring the goal nearer.

The President pleaded for calm and dispassionate appraisal of present realities. He asked his countrymen not to impede the advent of freedom by irrational actions.

NEHRU'S CALL FOR REVOLUTIONARY STATESMANSHIP

Promises To Take Fresh Blood In New Executive

(Continued from Page 1.)

way of showing courage. Such things would not carry us nearer our goal. Violence had been tried before and did not lead them far on the path to freedom. It was true there was great awakening in the country; but one had to exercise great care in utilising such awakening to good purpose.

Continuing he said that the Constituent Assembly was certainly not the one of Jai Prakash's dream. Nor was it a bed of roses. On the other hand it was a bed of thorns. Still he felt that it was constructive Satyagraha to enter it. This did not mean, he added, humorously that they should flood the A.I.C.C. office with applications and bombard Sardar Patel with petitions. There was already too much of that kind of thing. Still he wanted them to go in, remove its defects and assimilate it to their own purposes. After all none could cheat a Satyagrahi.

History Repeated

After Mahatma Gandhi concluded his speech Pandit Nehru briefly explained what he had said and then called upon Mr. Kaleswara Rao to speak. But Mr. Kaleswara Rao said that after the speech of Gandhiji it would be a piece of impertinence on his part to speak in favour of the resolution.

Thereafter, Mr. Tarapati Lahiri opposed the resolution. He said that twelve years ago in Bombay Congress had invented a strange slogan with regard to the Communal Award —neither accept it nor reject it. Now in the same city Congress was inventing a new formula with regard to the long-term plan of the Cabinet Mission. It was being partly accepted and partly rejected. Characterising the Congress move as a strategy of retreat, he claimed that the step would only result from diverting attention from the people's platform.

Jagat Narain's Appeal

Mr. Jagat Narain Lal supporting the resolution said that the Congress Working Committee during the course of negotiations had acted with much foresight. By rejecting the Interim Government proposals they had earned the goodwill of the people. He expressed satisfaction that by insisting on the inclusion of a Nationalist Muslim the Congress had kept intact the very basis of its existence.

He appealed to the members to remain as firm with regard to the grouping principle as they had been on the question of the Nationalist Muslims. No sub-federation in the future constitutional set-up of India should be agreed to.

CLIVE STREET WHITES TO CONTINUE RAJ

Achhyut's Plea For Rejection

Mr. Achhyut Patwardhan Socialist leader, opposing the resolution recounted the landmarks in the field of negotiations between the Congress and the British Government since the Cripps Offer of 1942. He said that neither the Cripps offer nor the Simla Conference of 1945 and nor the present proposals of the British Cabinet Mission marked an advance on each other to any appreciable degree. Defects endemic in the Cripps offer were not alien to the latter two schemes. No effort had been made by the British Government to remove the defects discovered in the '42 offer.

Here he referred to the statement of Mr. Attlee in which he had said that the temperature of 1920 or even 1942 was not that of 1946. Mr. Patwardhan said that nowhere in the Cabinet Mission's proposals were these sentiments reflected.

GROUPING OF PROVINCES

The speaker strongly criticised the stand taken by the Working Committee with regard to the grouping of provinces. He said that the Congress put one interpretation on that clause and the Muslim League another. Over and above, he added, the correspondence published so far did not contain any evidence of the British Cabinet Delegation accepting the interpretation of the Congress. Rather, the Cabinet Mission had made it clear that the interpretation of the Congress was incompatible with the intentions of the Mission.

He opposed the very principle of the grouping of provinces. In international strategy, he said, it was not only the political aspect of a country's policy which mattered. The commercial aspect played a vital role. According to the allocation of powers to the centre and the provinces, groups B and C would not support the economic policy of the country. The result would be inevitably the weakening of the country. Mr. Patwardhan emphasised his opposition only on this ground. He was not opposed to it, he added, because he was afraid that it would strengthen the hands of the Muslim League. Rather, he said, he detected the hands of the Clive Street European capitalist. Grouping held out before them bright prospects for perpetuating their exploitation.

CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY

Dealing with the Constituent Assembly, Mr. Achhyut Patwardhan said, that the conditions under which the Working Committee had decided to participate in it foreboded ill both for the integrity of the Congress and the communal problem. The Congress might find a split in its rank and file and the communal differences enhanced. He said that the Working Committee had decided to raise a structure whose foundations they had not even planned. The seeds of internal strife were lurking in the Constituent Assembly and the moment the Congress stepped in he asserted, matters would assume a different complexion. If he was apprehensive of anything it was of a fate which had disintegrated China and reduced one of the greatest nations of the world to the curse of internecine warfare.

Referring to Gandhiji's speech he said that Gandhiji extolled the ideal of Satyagraha. He had been in the Congress fold for the last 15 years, but his experience did not recommend to him the creed of Gandhiji.

Mr. Patwardhan expressed the conviction that awakening had spread to every nook and corner of India. It was an object for which the Congress had strove through years of toil and labour so far. It was baffling, he said, that when the object was realised the Congress should have shirked, instead of giving them a lead.

Concluding, Mr. Patwardhan made a strong appeal for the formulation of a programme which would in earnest seek to bring relief to the poverty-stricken masses of India.

PATHAN NOT AFRAID OF GROUPING

Frontier Man Supports Plan

Mr. Fakir Khan Sahadi from the North-west Frontier Province supporting the resolution said that the people of his province were not prepared to accept forced grouping. Any sort of force was unpalatable to them. But they were not afraid of grouping because they were sanguine that neither the Punjab nor the British Government could usurp their rights. They were strong enough to safeguard their own interests.

Referring to the Cabinet Mission's proposals, he said that if they were rejected by the Congress at the very outset, as some had suggested, that would not be conducive to a favourable case for the Congress. An opportunity would be afforded to the British Government to start a campaign saying that inspite of the efforts made by the Cabinet Mission to summon a Constituent Assembly the Congress had rejected the scheme and therefore it was impossible to deal with it. The exigencies of the moment demanded them to participate in the Constituent Assembly and see how they could advance their cause.

Referring to the speech of Mr. Jai Prakash Narain, he said that there were no obstacles in the way of marshalling the forces of the country.

Someday or the other a final reckoning will have to be made. It was the duty of every Indian to be ready for that eventuality.

Concluding, he gave the assurance that Frontier would be the first province to respond to the call of Jai Prakash.

Shadow Of Empire In British Proposals

Sri Ramdulari Devi, a Forward Bloc member and the first lady to address the meeting, made the most radical and outspoken attack against the resolution as well as against the Congress Working Committee as such. She claimed that the leaders had been taken in by the Cabinet Mission, because she felt after reading through the whole correspondence that the Mission did not mean what they said. She was unable to support the resolution because what she saw in it was not a picture of a strong and united India but only the shadow of the British Empire. She also asserted that there was a section in the House which had lost confidence in the Working Committee. When a new President was chosen a new Working Committee should also have been set up.

"WE SEE LIGHT, SO FOLLOW US"

Aruna's Poser To Gandhiji

Mrs. Aruna Asaf Ali opened her case against the resolution with a strong plea demanding from Gandhiji and other Congress leaders an apology for leaving her and her co-workers of the 1942 Movement in the lurch. She said that their complaint might appear to some as emotional, but emotion was a thing which could not be divorced from any aspect of human life. Even for breaking political life into the masses they had to excite their sentiments and emotions. Members of the Working Committee had simply endorsed the "Quit India" resolution. Those who tried to make it effective belonged to the rank and file of the Congress. In their endeavours they underwent innumerable sufferings and hardships. But it was a paradox that when the leaders were released from jails, instead of appreciating the services of those who had fought the battle of freedom in their absence, they censured them for what they had done.

POSER TO MAHATMA

"This is the complaint which is universal in India and which I bring to your Court. We have love and respect for you. But you ought to apologise to those whom you have disowned for the brave fight they put up and the strategy they adopted."

Next, Mrs. Asaf Ali reminded the Congress Working Committee of their acts of omission and commission. She said that they had gave their decision on an important resolution without the consent of the A.I.C.C. It amounted to a complete break with what the Congress had resolved in 1942. At that time they had chosen the path of revolution and blood and gave a call to the people who readily responded to it. Now they chose the path of peaceful means but without taking the people into confidence. The proper course for them was to have put the matter for a general referendum. Mrs. Asaf Ali said that the procedure adopted by the Working Committee was against the very fundamentals of democracy and freedom.

She referred to the speech of Gandhiji in which he had said that he was himself in the dark about the Cabinet Mission's proposals. She said that Gandhiji's avowal was not peculiar. His vision was dimmed because of the insincerity of the British Government. That was the conclusion she and her colleagues had already drawn. The British Government believed in nothing but machinations. In 1942 they had put him into jail and now they pretend to be falling on their knees before him.

FOLLOW US"

Amidst echoes of laughter she said, "So long we have followed your advice, now you follow ours, because, you say, you can see nothing but darkness, but we say that we see light."

Mrs Asaf Ali said that she knew well that some people had gone to Gandhiji and other leaders and dinned into their ears that the people were tired and exhausted. Taking it at its face value they chose to have a recourse to the constutional way of fighting for freedom. The myth also reached the ears of the Government and they decided to lay a trap for the leaders. She warned them against the bait and said that if they once walked into it, it would be difficult for them to extricate themselves from it.

NO OFFICE-ACCEPTANCE

She further said that the day the leaders decided to be Executive Councillors the backbone of the Congress would be broken." In that Congress there will not be any place for us. However, to the last moment our effort will be that the Congress should remain a revolutionary body and should fight for freedom rather than seek it through negotiations"

Wanted Greater Struggle

Resuming the debate after the interval, Mr. Bipin Bihari Ganguli said that the Working Committee had taken a correct decision. The Constituent Assembly had its defects, but these could be overcome by the will of the people. If they had given a better account of themselves in the struggle for freedom they might have got a better Constituent Assembly. Even now it was within their power to make a revolution greater than that of France or Russia. He would tell the leftists that Gandhi was the greatest leftist, the greatest revolutionary in India. He added, however, that entering the Constituent Assembly should not mean forgetting other work.

Congress Gains

Mr. N. V. Gadgil analysed the criticisms that had been made against the resolution. Some asked for its total rejection; others wanted acceptance with conditions; yet others were in a state of doubt. He thought the doubters at least must have been won over by Gandhiji's speech.

Proceeding, Mr. Gadgil felt that the Congress had achieved certain very definite victories. First was the fact that the number of minorities in India had been reduced from six to three, second that Mr. Jinnah's two-nation theory had been given a knock on the head and third that they had achieved a strong centre. It was true that only Defence, Foreign Affairs and Communications were mentioned as Central subjects, but it was inherent in the logic of it that Finance to run the Defence must go to the Centre.

Stepping Stone To Freedom

Babu Purshotamdas Tandon (United Provinces), supporting the resolution, said that in spite of the defects pointed out by various speakers in the Constituent Assembly scheme, the Congress had to go into the Constituent Assembly and from within make it a sovereign body. There was no need for the Congress to be afraid. The Congress had its inherent strength and no one could prevent it from achieving its object. Some people had objected to the Congress entering into negotiations with the British Government.

In his opinion there was room for both negotiations and revolution could go together. These two had to be blended together harmoniously. The Congress could not lose its revolutionary character simply because it entered into negotiations with the British Government. It was quite possible that the proposed Constituent Assembly might prove a stepping stone to reach India's final goal of complete independence. If it was proved otherwise there was nothing to prevent the Congress from breaking the Constituent Assembly and coming out and starting another fight.

At this stage closure was moved. Pandit Nehru announced that he still had names of 16 speakers waiting, but it was open to the House to decide as they liked. The House having decided for closure both by votes and acclamation, Pandit Nehru called upon Maulana Azad to reply.

WHY CONVERT VICTORY INTO DEFEAT

Azad's Answer To Critics

Replying to the debate in a fighting speech, Maulana Azad said that having heard the speeches of the opposition he had felt his burden greatly lightened. He had listened carefully to find out if anybody would advance any fresh ground on the basis of which they would ask for rejection of the resolution. He had found no new ground made out. The question before them was not one of settling India's political situation, nor one of negotiating with Britain. It was simply a question of their entering a Constituent Assembly with a view to form a constitution for India.

Some people had said that the Assembly was a child of the British. It was a wholly erroneous view. It was really the result of the strength and suffering of the Indian people. The British Government found itself in a helpless position. It had not made a gift of freedom to India. In all its history it had never done such a thing. It was only because Britain had discovered that no living thing in India would tolerate continued slavery that they decided to quit gracefully.

INTANGIBLE COMPLEX

He was also unable to agree with those who said that by going into the Constituent Assembly they would be weakening the Congress organisation. He could hardly understand this feeling. Whatever difficulties there were in the way could be overcome with determination. He had found that some of the members seemed to be haunted by a vague fear. They had expressed fear of one thing or another. He had tried to get a hold on their fears but found it impossible. It seemed to be some intangible complex. To approach any problem with such a sense of fear was fatal. After years of political life they should have some confidence in themselves and not fear at every step that they would fall into a trap.

TWO-NATION THEORY DEAD

He wanted them to bear two or three dominant things in mind. Firstly, the Congress had not surrendered its demand for complete and unqualified freedom. Secondly, it had secured a Constituent Assembly consisting exclusively of Indians. Congress would not tolerate the presence of a single alien in that body. Thirdly, it had the satisfaction of seeing that the two-nation theory was dead. That theory had grown to inconvenient proportions during the last six years. They did not exactly know how to meet it. But on the day the League Council accepted the proposals, that issue had been finally settled. Hereafter, India shall remain united and nobody would think of carving her up.

He pleaded that they should not throw away these definite gains. They should not convert victory into a virtual defeat.

The resolution was then put to vote. After a careful check up Pandit Nehru announced that according to his reckoning 204 persons had voted in favour and 91 against it. There might be a small margin of error but in view of wide difference in the vote, it would make no difference in the result.

It is gathered out of the 91 members who voted against the resolution 24 belong to the Forward Bloc, 21 to the Congress Socialist Party and six are independent.

NO FETTERS PUT ON CONGRESS

Nehru Explains Acceptance

After the two main resolutions were passed, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru Congress President, took up the non-official resolutions. Pandit Nehru said that a number of non-official resolutions had been given notice of but as this session of the Committee was a special emergency meeting there was no time to consider them.

THE FUTURE

"Arguments have been advanced on the one side that this is a very satisfactory Constituent Assembly something that we have been asking and we have got it. On the other hand it has been stated that this Constituent Assembly is a futile thing imposed upon us to which we should not attach much importance. If I am asked to give my own point of view I would say it is not obviously something which we have desired and worked for. There are many difficulties and snags and the scales are weighed against us.

"On the other hand it is obvious also that it is not so bad. What will be the outcome of this Assembly? It may be that it does not function for long; it breaks up. It may be we may get something out of it and we go ahead and it solves some of our problems, and we produce some kind of constitution which is desirable and workable. All these things are possible.

Pandit Nehru continued: "When India is free India will do just what she likes. It is quite absurd and foolish to lay down now what she is going to do a few years hence.

"I do think that some time or other in the future we may have to summon our own proper revolutionary Constituent Assembly. That does not mean we should not take advantage of this and work it out for our own advantage. If we do not succeed in the Constituent Assembly we change our tactics to suit whatever form we want to adopt.

NO FETTERS

"There is a good deal of talk of the Cabinet Mission's long-term plan and short-term plan. So far as I can see it is not a question of our accepting any plan long or short. It is only a question of our agreeing to go into the Constituent Assembly. That is all. And nothing more than that. We will remain in that Assembly so long as we think it is good to India and we will come out when we think it is injuring our cause and then offer battle. We are not bound by a single thing except that we have decided for the moment to go to the Constituent Assembly not certainly to deliver fine speeches but to build something to overcome some of our problems.

Pandit Nehru said: "Of course we have to fight those who come in our way. But we should not forget the fact, that while we have to be revolutionary, we also have to think in terms of statesmanship—not in shouting slogans and escaping responsibility, but in terms of facing big problems. I bee of you to look upon all these problems in a spirit of revolutionary statesmanship and not in a spirit of submission to opportunism which is so rampant all over India to-day. There is always a dendency if we enter these legislatures for us to get entangled in minor problems and forget big things. Although there is that adnger yet it is quiet impossible after we have arrived at a certain stage to say that you cannot accept responsibility for solving your own problem. The world looks to you and to the Congress for great decisions and it is no use to sit cursing, fuming and fretting".

NEW BLOOD IN NEW EXECUTIVE.

Before the session concluded Pandit Nehru said it was customayr to announce the names of the members of the new Working Committee, as soon as a new President assumed office. He said he had not time to think over it. It might be necessary to consult and take advice in this connection. The Committee, he said must of course, consist of old and experienced men. At the same time new blood must also be infused. In the past conditions had been such that the question of new blood had been postponed. He hoped he would be able to announce the names of the members of the new Working Committee in two or three days before he left Bombay.

Congress Sympathy For Durban Resisters

Sarojini Says Smuts Crawling Like Pigmy To Retain Power

A poignant picture of the condition of South African Indians was presented by Mrs. Sarojini Naidu in moving a resolution expressing sympathy with and support to the passive resistance movement of South African Indians, at the meeting of the All-India Congress Committee on Sunday. The resolution was carried unanimously.

Describing the resolution as one concerning a very vital issue, Mrs. Naidu said that she had just received a telegram announcing that Mr. Sorabjee, whom she referred to as 'my dear son,' had been sentenced to three months' hard labour. She recalled the scene when in 1914 Mahatma Gandhi, just out of prison, arrived in London with a clean shaven head, sandals and a badly cut coat accompanied by Kasturba Gandhi and another man, Kallenbach, also with a shaven head, sandals and a badly cut coat. He had already sprung into fame as the leader of the Satyagraha movement in South Africa.

FIGHT FOR SELF-RESPECT

The seeds of Satyagraha which he had sown did not die but were bearing fresh harvests and children and grandchildren who marched to prison with him years ago were marching again to prison. They were fighting a battle of life and death, not for the sake of material gains but for something more precious, more challenging and more intimate—the self-respect and honour of the Indian people.

SMUTS, A STUDY IN CONTRACT.

South Africa was the home of these passive resister. They had no other home. The civilisation of South Africa, such as it was, was the only civilisation known to them. But in that land they had not a single right that every self-respecting person demands. They were outcastes. She narrated her interviews with General Smut and compared him to a giant, who for the sake of political power, was crawling like a pigmy.

In conclusion, Mrs. Naidu said that South African Indians knew very well the present condition of India and were looking forward to a day when a free India, a proud India, an unfettered India would lift her hand and none would dare to say 'nay' to her.

Pandit Govind Vallabh Pant seconding the resolution on South Africa, declared that the question of Indians in South Africa was not a local question, but had in it the germs of a global conflict. If this question was not settled honourably for India and Indians, there was bound to be widespread trouble.

Pandit Pant read out to the house a telegram from the Secretary of the Natal Indian Congress, which stated that during the present Satyagraha movement, 152 Indians had been sentenced to various terms of imprisonment.

Seth Govind Das, supporting the resolution, said, "If India was free today, we would not have been sending mere messages of hope and solace to our brothers and sisters in South Africa, but we would have sent them something more and would even have have ignored our great principle of non-violence."

GANDHIJI'S REFERENCE.

Earlier in the day Mahatma Gandhi had referred to the draft resolution on the Satyagraha movement now being carried on by Indians in South Africa. He said that Indians in South Africa are being ill-treated not because they are not whites but because they are considered as coolies. Indians in South Africa speak English and many of them are professionals like doctors and lawers. In spite of all this, the South African whites look upon them as coolies and call them as such. The Indians, o course, are in a minority and yet they are putting up a brave fight. They have no swords or guns but they are determined to resist the anti-Indian Laws by soul force, which is the only force available to Satyagrahis. Durban owes its present prosperity to the Indians. The South African whites have agreed to give the Indians votes though not as equals but as inferiors.

The white civilisation in South Africa could not be kept alive by such means. Mahatma Gandhi wondered how a brave man like Gen. Smuts, who had praised Indians so much in the past, could be instrumental in taking steps to deprive Indians of their elementary rights.

KASHMIR 'DEFENCE IN DEPTH' AGAINST NEHRU

(Continued from Page 4.)

Nehru's visit but would not like his prestige to suffer by anything that may be even remotely misconstrued or exploited by Premier Kak as an undertaking, especially in view of Pt. Nehru's status as Congress President.

Masses Solid Behind Abdullah

I have just returned from Kashmir, where I talked to officials, journalists, businessmen, students, tongawalas boatmen, labourers, peasants, victims of firing lying in hospitals as well as underground National Conference workers and may briefly sum up my impressions:

(1) The masses in Kashmir are solidly behind Sk. Abdullah and his 'Quit Kashmir' movement. A tonga-driver said "At every step of Shaikh Sahib ten of us are willing to die".

A poor old woman in rags told me: "Since Sher-e-Kashmir's arrest I cannot eat or sleep".

EXCESSES IN EXCELSIS

(2) The army and police undoubtedly committed grave excesses. This is confirmed by independent impartial witnesses, including some opponents of the National Conference Sk. Abdullah. Even the Muslim Conference Working Committee passed a resolution condemning the excesses and demanding an enquiry. The terrible bitterness against the military exists among the people not only for the indiscriminate firing but for indignities and humiliations like being made to shout "Maharaja-ki-jai" at the point of the bayonet and hopping on one leg across the bridges—reminiscent of Amritsar crawling order.

STATE PROPAGANDA PROVES FLOP

(3) The State authorities aided and abetted by irresponsible and in some cases subsidized news agencies and correspondents are trying their best to confuse and mislead the public in British India. The good old 'Red' bogey, Russian spy scare, Azerbaijan tactics of Communists and even the fantastic theory of Jinnah-inspired 'Quit Kashmir' movement for Pakistan purposes—any lie is considered good enough to hang Abdullan and kill his movement. But the movement is not dead and people with a negligible exception are solidly behind Sk. Abdullah as a lakh of them demonstrated after Friday prayers when Saeed, General Secretary of the National Conference addressed a gathering and was arrested.

ABDULLAH MUST BE RELEASED

It is abundantly clear that the Kashmir problem won't be solved by bullets or bogeys. As a young Kashmiri—Hindu Pandit—told me just as I was leaving "There won't be peace in Kashmir so long as Shaikh Abdullan is in prison".

Nation Needs A Language

Mahatma's Prayer Message To Gathering At Bhangi Colony

BOMBAY, Sunday: Mahatma Gandhi after attending to-day's A. I. C. C. Session, where he spoke for nearly sixty minutes, returned to Bhangi Colony at Worli at 5 p.m.

A message from Mahatma Gandhi which was read out to the gathering after prayers were over to-day, said: "I am glad that weather having cleared, it was possible to worship God in the open air. I hope you will cultivate the habit of collective prayers. I would like to impress upon you the need for learning Hindustani, our national language. Without a national language we could not call ourselves as of India".

The message was read out as Mahatma Gandhi was observing silence.

THREE STABBED: TWO FATALLY

Incident Near Yellow Gate Police Station

BOMBAY, Sunday.

Following a quarrel, Bajrulla Khan Hydarkhan is alleged to have stabbed three persons with a knife this morning near the Yellow Gate Police Station.

Of the injured persons two died immediately and the condition of the third, who is admitted in J. J. Hospital, is said to be serious.

KAK BACK IN SRINAGAR

SRINAGAR, July 7. (U.P.I.). Kak Bahadur Ramchandra Kak, Premier of Kashmir, returned to Srinagar last evening by air after meeting Mahatma Gandhi, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel and the Nawab of Bhopal.

He drove to the palace shortly after his arrival, presumably to acquaint the Maharaja with the talks he had at Bombay and Bhopal.

The case against Mr Dwarkanath Kachroo, General Secretary of the All India States' People's Conference, came up for hearing yesterday at Mazaffarabad before a special magistrate. As the accused wanted time for defence the case was adjourned till July 19. It may be remembered that Mr. Kachroo was arrested at Kohala on June 19 on the occasion of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru's visit to Kashmir.

The Police have arrested the alleged assailant and are making investigation.

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REVOLUTION WHAT IS IT?

By

Netaji SUBHAS CHANDRA BOSE.

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Nizam's Executive To Be Responsible To Legislature!

Amended Constitution Will Be Inaugurated In October, Says Chhatari

HYDERABAD, July 6 (A.P.I.): An indication of what has been termed 'far-reaching' changes in the 1939 constitutional proposals for the State was given by the Nawab of Chhatari, President of the Nizam's Executive Council, inaugurating the last session of the present State Legislative Council to-day.

The President announced the decision of the Government to inaugurate a new Legislative Assembly in October 1946. A communique announcing the principal changes proposed in the constitutional proposals of 1939 and Legislative Assembly rules, electoral and other rules as well as the time-table for elections is expected to be issued shortly.

AMENDED CONSTITUTION

Giving an idea of the new constitution as amended, the Nawab of Chhatari said that it provides opportunities to all classes and interests to obtain representation in the legislature. Some changes will be far-reaching in character and indicate the desire of the Nizam to effect the closest possible association between the ryot and the administration.

Through the new legislature two members of public would be admitted to the Executive Council. The elected representatives in the State will have widening opportunities for influencing the course of their policy and legislation. To ensure that the wishes of the legislature should be given a fuller weight by the Executive, the Nizam has issued directions which are also shortly to be published in the form of an instrument of instructions.

With a view to clearing the air as a preliminary to the forthcoming elections, the ban imposed on the State Congress has been removed. Relaxation that has already been effected in respect of public meetings rules is to be further expanded in order to meet the requirements of election campaigns. Services are also to be brought into line with the new requirements, and accordingly legislation is on the anvil for the establishment of a Public Services Commission.

COMPULSORY PRIMARY EDUCATION

One of the first bills to be placed before the new legislature deals with the introduction of compulsory primary education in selected areas in the State, both urban and rural.

The Nawab of Chhatari proceeding said that the significance of these measures were apparent and they were required in the interests of administration and the people. In the coming set up of an Independent India, greater changes may be found to be necessary as old relationships will have to be revised and new ones created. Whatever be the shape of changes, it was essential for the stability of the State that public tranquillity should be maintained.

The President concluded: "I hope that despite differences of views and ideology the people of this great State with their traditions of unity, common culture, love of art and learning, mutual toleration, loyalty to the ruler and dynasty, with their legitimate aspirations to see these dominions attain their full stature in a Free India will set example of orderly and harmonious development under their sovereign H.E.H. the Nizam."

ACTIVITIES OF INDIAN EX-SERVICES ASSOCIATION AND FUND

Presidents' Reply To Public Allegations

Prof. P. A. Wadia, President of the Indian Ex-Services Relief Fund and Sjt. Purushotam Trikumdas, President of the Indian Ex-Services Association, have issued a statement to the Press in the course of which they state:—

Our attention has been drawn to certain wild allegations made in the columns of one of the Bombay journals against the Indian Ex-Services Association and the Indian Ex-Services Relief Fund. We think it our duty to tell the public what the Association and the Fund have been doing during the four and a half months, and one and a half months respectively of their existence.

The Association was born at a time of great stress in the armed forces: disturbances were almost ubiquitous. These brought along their trail formidable problems which the Association with its inchoate and slender machinery had to face. And this did not leave the Executive Committee much time and scope to attend to organisational work which was so much needed.

But the Association was fortunate in obtaining the active co-operation of the Freedom Group at a very early stage. The organisational side, therefore, has not altogether to be neglected.

FOUR CENTRES OF ASSOCIATION.

The Association now has four centres functioning at New Delhi, Calcutta, Nagpur and Nasik. Three more, at Bangaore, Madras and Lahore, are under organisation. Preliminary work is being done in Andhra and Madras too.

The principal needs of the ex-Services personnel were, obviously, adequate employment and speedy re-absorption into civil life. On the question of employment, the Association drew on the experience of the I.N.A. Committee and the Employment Exchange officers, and also contacted individuals. It did not take them long to realise that it was well-nigh impossible to find suitable employment to even a fraction of these ex-Services personnel. During the very first month of its existence, therefore, the Association decided to organise as many co-operatives as possible in order to absorb the maximum number of ex-Services personnel and employ them in nation-building activities. The Association set up a sub-committee for this purpose and three of its members, with the help of the General Secretary and the Co-operative expert, Sjt. L. Renu, have, in the course of two months, taken this huge project to a definite stage. The papers are now in the hands of the Minister of the Government of Bombay, the Military authorities and the Registrar of Co-operatives.

Some of the ex-Services personnel have been placed in suitable jobs. No distinction has been made in this regard between members and non-members.

The Association took part in the rather long and tortuous proceedings of the R.I.N. Inquiry Commission and represented, as best as it could, the case of the ratings who had gone on strike in February.

Free legal assistance was provided to the three accused in the Kuria R.I.A.S.C. Court Martial for which Sjt. Gordhandas, a prominent advocate of the Bombay Bar offered his voluntary services.

Free legal assistance has also been offered, in co-operation with the Defence Committee set up by the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, to ratings of the R.I.N. who are facing Court Martial in connection with the February incidents.

HELP TO DISMISSED MEN

Early in May, as a large number of men from the forces started pouring into Bombay on being dismissed from the services in connection with the February disturbances, the Association together with the Freedom Group, sought the co-operation of the public to organise a public committee for securing Relief and rehabilitation to these men and committee was formed.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, kindly donated a sum Rs. 5,000 from the Nehru Fund towards the fund. Together with other contributions received the amount reached the total of Rs. 9,947-9-0.

The funds is collected and maintained by the Fund Committee and is not part of the Association fund. The actual relief work is done by the Association through a special Sub-Committee, predominently composed of the elected representatives of those receiving relief with two responsible members of the committee of the Association supervising the work'.

The amounts paid out by way of relief amounted to Rs. 3,800. This figure represents Rs. 2,616-7-6 paid as daily allowances, Rs. 694-8-6 bedding and clothing, Rs. 234-0-0 Rail-Rs. 255-0-0 loans granted. These are figures presented to the Fund Committee on the 19th June, 1946, along with vouchers and Bank documents, and the Committee is satisfied that they are correct.

There is no question of dismissed ratings not being represented on the Committee of the Association since the Committee was set up at a time when these ratings were still in service. But Naval ratings are adequately represented on the Committee.

The Association is essentially an organisation of the men and it will continue to be broad-based on the men of the forces.

Reference is then made to the efforts made by the Association to provide accommodation to meet the charge of "the failure on the part of the Association to provide acccmmodation to the victims of the disturbances".

Some of these boys have drawn relief up to Rs. 140 each, and examination of vouchers signed by them show, that S. S. Sing, one of the signatories to the letter appearing in Press, has himself drawn this amount. Several jobs offered both by the Employment Exchange and the Association to this young man were turned down by him on the score that he could not work while even one of his comrades remained in jail, during the whole of this period he has done nothing but attempt to collect money from the Association under one pretext or another.

The Public and the Press are welcome to examine the books of accounts of the Fund and the Association, which would also be periodically audited by competent public auditors.

100 JAPANESE TO BE DEPORTED FROM BRAZIL

Sequel To Break-Up Of "Black Dragon Society" Branch

SAO PAULO (Brazil), July 7 (Reuter).—About 100 Japanese are likely to be deported from Brazil and many others imprisoned, following break up by the police of "Shindo Remmei"—the Brazil branch of Japan's "Black Dragon Society"—which has in the past ten weeks assassinated three prominent Japanese settlers in the State of Sao Paulo.

The arrest of the leaders of the secret society, which had set out to "eliminate" all those Japanese who refused to believe that Japan had won the war against the Allies, together with widespread publication by the Swedish legation of a statement signed by the Foreign Minister in Tokyo himself, has done much to disperse the panic into which Sao Paulo's Japanese colony of 250,000 had been thrown by "Shindo Remmie's" activities.

15 Labourers Injured In Poona Roof Collapse

POONA, July 7 (API).—The roof of a part of the extension to the new carrier building of Posts and Telegraphs under construction collapsed at about noon today causing injury to 18 labourers.

Fifteen of them suffered through having a fall when coming down with the collapsing roof.

Three persons including a woman were admitted in the Sassoon Hospital for suspected fracture or pains in the body. The others were given First Aid at the hospital and discharged.

The new extension was to be used for setting up the new automatic exchange unit and was nearly complete. The Building was to be handed over to the authorities by July 15.

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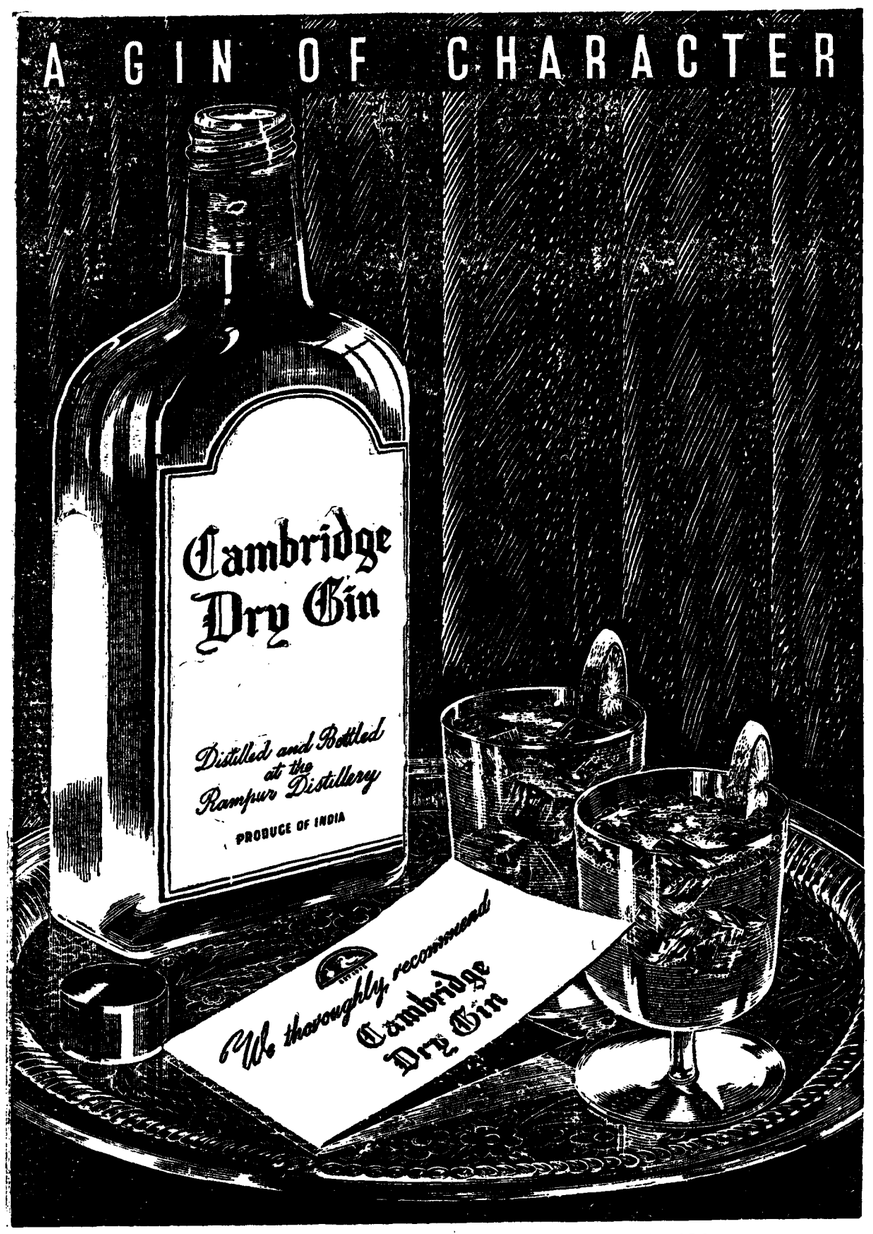
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Anglo-American Clash On Palestine Policy

U.S. Mission Assert, They Are Fully Authorised To Act For President

LONDON, July 7 (Reuter).—Substantial diplomatic misunderstanding appears to have arisen over the function of the American Mission due in London on July 13 to discuss with British authorities the recommendations of the Anglo-American Committee on Palestine, states the diplomatic correspondent of Sunday Newspaper the 'Observer'.

He adds: "British official quarters take the view that the proposed discussions are confined to technical aspects of the recommendations and are not concerned with any policy matters.

"They are to deal with finance and settlement following the conclusion of discussions on the selection and the transport of refugees.

"United States officials do not share this view. They assert that the mission to London is fully authorised to act for the President and discusses not only technicalities but also high policy and that this is their intention.

Foreign office spokesman has stated, however, that policy will be discussed only after conclusion of technical discussions and after British and American Committees have reported to their governments which would indicate still further delay in the decision on final policy.

The paper continues: "At the same time, it is learnt authoritatively that the British Government has so far not made any specific declaration on the kind of assistance required from the United States. There has been no request made for military assistance in Palestine.

"British view is that the formulation of American co-operation must wait until experts have reported.

INFORMERS MURDERED

JERUSALEM, July 6 (Reuter).—The two Jews Otto Freud and Benjamin Japanek, who were kidnapped from a house in Haifa on July 3 because—according to Jewish sources—they revealed the location of arms dumps at the Meshek Yagour settlement in north Palestine, are now believed to have been murdered, an official statement said today.

The statement said that Palestine Police had received reliable information that Freund and Japanek were arraigned before the so-called "Jewish Peoples Higher Court."

The police deny that Feund and Japanek ever had any connection with the Palestine police or British Military authorities.

45 INJURED IN PORT SAID BOMB EXPLOSION

CAIRO, July 6 (Reuter).—Members of "Moslem Brotherhood" and Wafdists (Nationalists) clashed at Port Said this afternoon as a result of the throwing of a bomb at a meeting.

Fifteen members of "Muslim Brotherhood" and 30 Wafdists are reported to have been injured.

The bomb was said to have been thrown by a Wafdist youth at a meeting addressed by Sheikh Hassan el Banna, leader of Moslem Brotherhood.

El Banna was given a warm reception by his followers when he arrived at Port Said. Wafdists staged a counter-demonstration at the headquarters of the Port Said branch of the Brotherhood in an attempt to break up the meeting when the bomb incident occurred. Police restored order.

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ARAB FORTRESS FROM CASPIAN BOSOM!

LONDON, July 6 (Reuter): A withdrawal of the Caspian Sea during the past few months in Baku Bay, Azerbaijan, has laid bare an ancient Arab fortress submerged many centuries ago, Moscow radio reported to-day.

The fortress is quite intact, with strong stone walls and 15 towers. On water level are many carvings of people and animals.

Tear Gas Attack On Anti-Allied Demonstrators

TRIESTE, July 6 (Reuter).—Tear gas bombs and truncheons were used to disperse big demonstration by Italian elements against Allies here tonight. Three girls seen walking with Allied soldiers were stripped of their clothing.

The number of demonstrators injured or arrested is unknown. The demonstration was finally brought to end shortly before midnight.

The Lightning
COUNTER ATTACK against COUGHS!
COUGH!

COLDS, ASTHMA, 'FLU, BRONCHITIS AND CATARRH all yield to
VENO'S LIGHTNING COUGH CURE

Seven Greek Soldiers Killed In Clash With "Reds"

ATHENS, July 6 (Reuter).—Seven Greek soldiers were killed in a clash between an armed Communist band and Greek Government forces near Kilkis in Western Macedonia, a statement issued by the Greek General Staff said tonight.

According to the statement, the Communists launched the attack with small arms and mortar fire against a company of Government troops and lorryborne infantry converging on the band.

KARACHI BAN ON DOGS AND S. AFRICANS!

KARACHI, July 6, (U.P.I.): "Dogs and South Africans not allowed" Plates bearing this inscription are prominently displayed by hotels and restaurants in Karachi.

The Karachi Municipal Corporation is also planning to display boards at the airport, zoo and other public places with the inscription, "South African Whites are not welcome to Karachi".

Municipal laws are also being amended so as to ban South Africans owning property here.

AMRUTANJAN
THE ATOM BOMB
Pain Balm

CHINESE PROTEST TO "BIG FOUR"

NANKING, July 7 (Reuter).—The Chinese Foreign Minister Mr. Wang Shih Chieh has handed a note to the French Ambassador in Nanking saying that the forthcoming Peace Conference should be convoked by Full Council of Foreign Ministers and not by the Foreign Ministers of France, the United States, Britain and Soviet Russia.

The Note said: "In accordance with the Moscow Agreement of December 24, 1845, to which the Chinese Government adhered, drafting the Treaties with Italy, Rumania, Bulgaria, Hungary and Finland, is to be undertaken by the Deputies of the Four Foreign Ministers—United States, France, Britain and Soviet Russia—while the Peace Conference which will consider such draft treaties is to be convoked by "Council of Foreign Ministers."

"It is therefore clear that the forthcoming Peace Conference at Paris should be convoked by a full council of Foreign Ministers and not by the Foreign Ministers of France, the United States, Britain and Soviet Russia.

"Otherwise, the Chinese Government deem it a violation of the terms of the said Agreement."

The Foreign Minister asked the Ambassador to transmit the Note

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KASHMIR DETENU DIES OF HEAT STROKE

(From Our Correspondent)

SRINAGAR, July 6.

It is reported that 45 politicals are detained in Jammu Jail which is a hot place.

Ex-Minister Beg and party were removed to Udhampur.

A Jammu report alleges the death of Abdul Aziz due to sunstroke. The State Publicity Officer admitted it.

Mr. Asaf Ali has addressed a telegram to Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru, Congress President, requesting repatriation of the detenus.

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to the Government of France as the host country for the Peace Conference.

Fighting May Flare Up "Any Minute"

NANKING, July 6 (Reuter).—As China's protracted peace talks drag on, there is an uneasy lull in Manchuria with a feeling at the Communist headquarters that fighting may flare up—"at any minute."

Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, General Chou en Lai, Communist representative in Nanking and General Georges Marshall special United States Envoy are the leading personalities in the daily negotiations.

New Chinese Ambassador To London

NANKING, July 6 (Reuter).—Dr. Chengtienhsi, 62-year-old Judge of the Hague International Court, has been appointed Chinese Ambassador in London, it was officially announced today. He will succeed Dr. Wellington Koo, Ambassador in London for five years, who has been appointed Chinese Ambassador in Washington.

RUSSIA ACCUSED OF BACKING OUT OF HER AGREEMENT

Anglo-American Representatives Will Not Accept "Such Dictation" From Molotov

PARIS, July 7 (APA).—Mr. Ernest Bevin, British Foreign Secretary, accused Russia of trying to back out of her agreement to convoke the European Peace Conference here on July 29, as the Foreign Minister's Council stood sharply divided on the procedure issue, American Informants said.

The Council recessed without agreement on how to convoke the Conference, and without the issue of any invitations being authorized.

The Russians demanded that mandatory rules of procedure accompany the formal notifications.

In a bitter four and a half hour debate, Mr. Bevin told the Soviet Foreign Minister, V. M. Molotov, that Russia seemed to be attaching new conditions to calling the conference of 21 nations after Britain, France and America stated their acceptance of all other Soviet conditions.

Both Bevin and U.S. Secretary of State James F. Byrnes told Molotov that they could not agree to any rules of procedure upon the Conference as Molotov insisted.

Mr. Bevin said he had already assured the Dominions and his own Government he would agree to nothing which might limit their freedom at the Conference.

Looking squarely at the Russian Minister, Mr. Bevin demanded that M. Molotov hold to his part of the Ministers' bargain on reparations.

"Two days ago", he asserted, according to British informants, "you agreed on the date of the Peace Conference. Now you are devising a plan to veto it unless we first agree with you on the rules of procedure. In effect, you are going back on your agreement that the Conference should meet on July 29."

"On our part," Mr. Bevin pointed out, "we agreed on the same day on reparations from Italy. We kept our part of the bargain."

Referring to the Anglo-American consent to drawing some reparations from Italy's current industrial production, Mr. Bevin added, "Now you are going back on your bargain."

"The world had better know this. At that time not one word was said about rules of procedure."

Both Messrs. Byrnes and Bevin maintained that the Foreign Ministers might draw rules of procedure for the Peace Conference, but that the Ministers had no right to lay down hard and fast rules. No self-respecting representatives would accept such dictation.

RUSSIANS ARREST FOUR AMERICANS

BERLIN July 7 (APA)—Four Americans, three officers and one of their wives, are being held under arrest by the Russians for entering the Soviet occupation zone without authorisation.

This was disclosed to the Associated Press of America by Major-General Frank A. Keating, American Commandant in Berlin.

Keating said he had personally requested the release of the Americans from the Russian Commandant in Berlin, Major-General Alexander Kotikov.

'Nevada' Now Emits Radio Active Rays

ABOARD THE APPALACHIAN, July 4 (APA). Howard Blakeslee, Associated Press of America science editor reported new damage on the ships after inspecting the battleship 'Navade' Blakeslee said the pressure from the blast split the boilers leaving doubt whether the ship could have continued to navigate.

Blakeslee termed the radiation results as terrific and declared that the 'Nevade' was still emitting rays. He said "amidships some boxes of soap and bromides are emitting such strong rays that it is unsafe to be near them any longer than two hours."

TRUMAN "TO RESCUE LOAN TO BRITAIN"

WASHINGTON, July 6 (Reuter).—It is believed that President Truman will send a special message to Congress to try to rescue the loan to Britain if a canvass of the House Members shows serious danger of the loan being defeated.

The odds are against outright rejection, but at least two amendments seems to have strong support, and both British and United States officials have previously indicated that an amendment would amount to rejection.

"Better Times For China In 6 Months"

NANKING, July 7 (Reuter): Generalissimo Chiang Kai-Shek promised "better times" within six months, if everybody in China worked hard and fulfilled "full duty" when he addressed over 20,000 soldiers and civilians at a Memorial Service on the occasion of the ninth anniversary of "the China Incident"—Japan's attack on China on July 7, 1937.

IMPROVEMENT IN AHMEDABAD SITUATION

AHMEDABAD, July 6 (API)—Normal conditions prevailed in Ahmedabad today. Excepting one case of stabbing reported during the relaxation of the Curfew hours, there was no other incident to mar the improvement in the situation.

In view of the improved situation the authorities feel confident and have decided to relax curfew hours from 7 a.m. to 5 p.m. tomorrow, with the proviso that Curfew will be reimposed wherever any disturbance occurs.

A few persons were rounded up at the scene of stabbing today. The authorities have also banned shouting of slogans which create alarm. The Railway authorities have stopped booking of passengers for Ahmedabad from outside.

Mr. I. I. Chundrigar, President of the Bombay Provincial Muslim League arrived here today to study the situation. He went round the city with the Peace Committee.

N. Borneo Separated From Straight Administration

SINGAPORE, July 6 (Reuter).—British North Borneo will be formally incorporated within the Empire on July 15 at a ceremony attended by the Governor General of the Malayan Union, Mr. Malcolm MacDonald.

While no statement has been made, it is presumed the new Colonial Government of British North Borneo will administer Labuan, which was formerly under the Straits Settlements.

U.N.R.R.A. COUNCIL FIFTH SESSION

WASHINGTON, July 6 (Reuter).—The fifth session of the Council of U.N.R.R.A. will begin in Geneva on August 5, Mr. Fiorello Laguardia, the Director-General announced to-night.

WALL STREET MARKET

NEW YORK, July 6.

Wall Street and the Cotton Exchange closed.

CHICAGO GRAINS: Oats sagged reflecting continued price control uncertainties as well as expectations on a heavy movement to the market within the next ten days resulting from bumper crop prospects. Maize reacted after the earlier increase of five cents attributed chiefly to profit-taking and subsidence of the recently heavy demand. Meanwhile Winnipeg rye dipped sharply in response to Government action establishing the official Canadian exchange rate on par with United States currency.

"QUISLING PRESIDENT'S" HAND BEHIND KIDNAPPING OF SHARIAR?

LONDON July 7 (Reuter).—It is learnt that the kidnapping of the Indonesian Premier Doctor Shariar on June 27 (he was released four days later) was not a case of terrorist activity, states the special correspondent of the Sunday newspaper 'Observer' cabling from Batavia.

"It was engineered by the Quisling 'President' Dr. Soekarno to provide him with opportunity to gather into his own hands complete control against the Dutch movement eliminating Dr. Shariar and moderates.

Dr. Soekarno is now "Hitler of Java", Far Eastern correspondent of same paper writes: "The incident vividly illustrates the wretched conditions in which Dr. Van Mook will now try to take up again the negotiations with Javanese Republicans which have been hanging on fire for six weeks while Dr. Beel, the Dutch Premier was forming a Cabinet announced last Tuesday.

Even without the Shariar incident, political conditions in Java were even worse than they had been before Lord Inverchapel's mediation in April offered such hopes of peace."

Attempt To Kidnap Ex-Minister Of Indonesia

BATAVIA, July 6, (Reuter): Dr. Amir Sharifoeddin, until recently War Minister of the Indonesian Republican Government, nearly shared the fate of the Premier, Dr. Sultan Shariar, in being kidnapped, it was reported today.

He was being driven away in a lorry on Wednesday but in the skirmish between his kidnappers and his body-guard he got away.

DR. SHARIAR KIDNAPPED AGAIN?

Dutch sources here today quoting the Indonesian Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs, Hadji Salim, said that Dr. Shahriar was kidnapped a second time on Wednesday when he arrived at Soerakarta airfield.

DISPOSALS

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2. Government Saw Mill (complete with buildings and equipment) situated at Khandwah, C. P.

Conditions: Tenders may quote either for both the mill and the building or separately for the mill/building and machinery. The land occupied by the mill belongs to the C. P. Government, who are willing to lease it to the buyer.

Last date due: 4 p. m. on 31-7-'46 Tenders should be addressed to the Directorate General of Disposals, (C P. & M. Directorate) New Delhi.

Offer to remain open for acceptance up to August 31st, 1946.

Earnest Money: Rs. 5000/- deposited in the Imperial/Reserve Bank/ Government Treasury in favour of Director General of Disposals, New Delhi.

Tender forms together with permits to view the buildings, plants and equipment of the mill can be obtained from the Director General of Disposals, New Delhi on payment of Rs. 10/- cash or by money order.

Successful tenderers will be required to deposit 10% of the sale value in one of the approved forms as security for due performance of contract.

Possession should be taken within 20 days from the receipt of acceptance of offer.

Sales will be subject to conditions laid down in Form Con. 117.

Please Note:—The last date for receiving tenders against advertised tender No. DGD/EG4/SR/129 for Misc. Electrical Fittings originally due on 24th June, 1946, has been extended to 9th July, 1946, and offers should remain open for acceptance up to 9th August, 1946.

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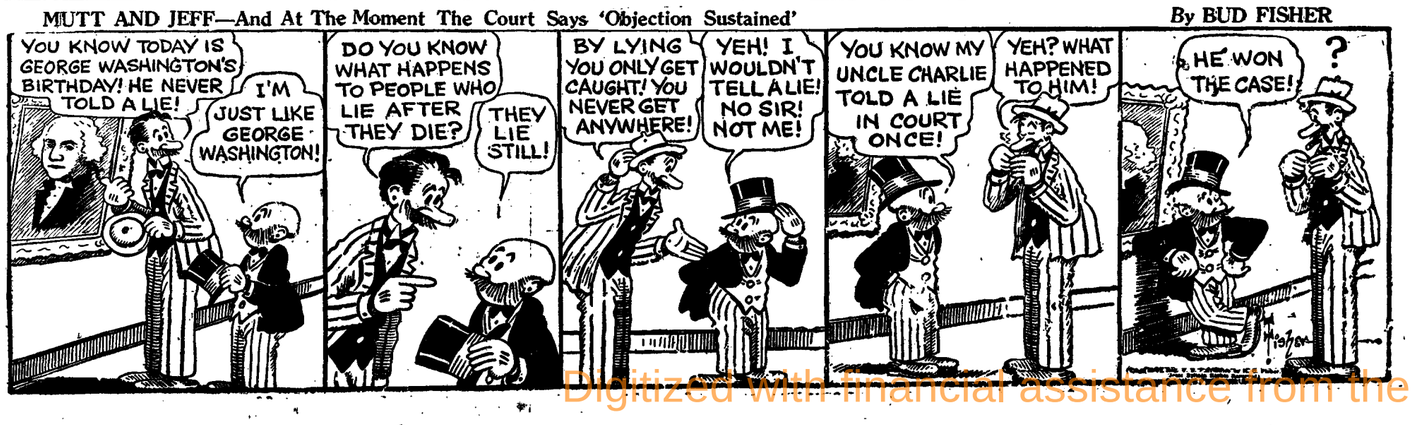
MUTT AND JEFF—And At The Moment The Court Says 'Objection Sustained' By BUD FISHER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DO YOU KNOW WHAT HAPPENS TO PEOPLE WHO LIE AFTER THEY DIE?
THEY LIE STILL!
BY LYING YOU ONLY GET CAUGHT! YOU NEVER GET ANYWHERE!
YEH! I WOULDN'T TELL A LIE! NO SIR! NOT ME!
YOU KNOW MY UNCLE CHARLIE TOLD A LIE IN COURT ONCE!
YEH? WHAT HAPPENED TO HIM!
HE WON THE CASE!
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Wanted a Lady Teacher for a Gujerati girl student first year in College to coach up in English, Sanskrit, Music and Sewing daily two hours in respectable Hindu family. Mention qualification and terms. Apply Box No. 2727, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted Matriculate Clerks. Write with expected salary to Box No. 2716, "Bombay Chronicle."

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Wanted B.Sc., Graduate, preferably trained. Provident Fund and dearness allowance admissible. State minimum salary expected. Apply before 12-7-46. J. R. Hajiseth, Chairman, School Committee, Jambusar. (8812)

Wanted a qualified Accountant, a Stenographer and a Cashier for a big Colliery in Central Provinces. Apply with copies of credentials and lowest salary expected to Post Box No. 416, Bombay. Cheap grain and free quarter, medical aid, fuel and other facilities available. 8799

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Retired Medical man qualified in Homoeopathy—cultured, respectable and without encumbrances seeks engagement anywhere. Willing to go abroad as Companion, Secretary or Guardian on moderate remuneration. Please communicate Box No. 2649, "Bombay Chronicle."

General Clerk, knowing all Office routine. Typing correspondence, storekeeping, accounts, seeks similar post. Apply Box No. 2534, "Bombay Chronicle."

EDUCATIONAL ADLETS

St. Columba School, Alexandra Road, Gamdevi, Bombay 7. Secondary Teachers' Certificate Class. This class will re-open on Tuesday, July 9th. Prospectus and all particulars from the Principal. Last day of entry, July 30th. 2726

Davar's College of Commerce— Famous all over for perfect practical education for Professional Diplomas of Company Secretaries; Bank Officers; Accountants; General Commerce; etc. Enrolments proceeding for personal or postal education. 51, Esplanade Road. 2679

PUBLIC NOTICES

THE STEEL CORPORATION OF BENGAL LIMITED

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN that the NINTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of The Steel Corporation of Bengal, Ltd., will be held on THURSDAY, the 1st August, 1946, at 11 a.m. at the Registered Office, 12, Mission Row, Calcutta, to transact the following business:—

(1) To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account for the year ended 31st December 1945.
(2) To declare a Final Dividend.
(3) To elect Directors.
(4) To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Corporation will be CLOSED from the 18th July to 1st August, 1946 both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
BURN & CO.,
Managing Agents.

Calcutta, the 8th July, 1946. 8818

JOINT NOTIFICATION

MARKING OF GOODS:— The Public are suffering inconvenience through goods and parcels being misdespatched in transit. The cause of misdespatch is, in many cases, the consignors' failure to properly address or mark packages before tendering them for transport and to ensure that all old marks and addresses are obliterated.

The Railways are anxious to avoid inconvenience to the public and with this object in view, a notice is hereby given that with effect from 1st July, 1946—

(i) No package will be accepted for transport unless it is fully and clearly marked in English with the name, initials or private marks of consignees and the station of destination.

(ii) Bags and bundles of hides and skins and baskets of fruits, vegetables, vessels of oil or ghee, bundles of iron bars or other goods, that cannot be duly marked must have a leather, metal or wooden label attached to each bundle or article at the forwarding station by the consignor and the necessary markings put on.

THE ABOVE REQUIREMENTS APPLY TO EACH AND EVERY PACKAGE irrespective whether the consignment is of (a) "Smalls" (b) "Full wagon load" or (c) "Full wagon load requiring transhipment en route due to break of gauge."

The public are reminded that these requirements are not new but compliance with them has not been insisted upon during the last few years. The present position, however, renders compliance necessary and it is requested that the public will fully co-operate.

E.I., B.A., & B. N. RAILWAYS. 8721

BOOKS & MAGAZINES

Why not try the Wheeler Subscription Scheme which brings your favourite British Newspaper or Periodical to your residence. Prices are London prices, with no need to worry about purchasing Bank Drafts. Here are a few examples:—Country Life Rs. 57/12, Wide World Rs. 11, World Digest Rs. 7, Truth Rs. 20, John O'London Rs. 5, Wife and Home Rs. 7. Write for our latest subscription list, or better still ask us to quote the Annual Subscription to your favourite British Newspaper, Periodical or Magazine. A. H. Wheeler and Co., 249, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay. (5).

MACHINERIES FOR SALE

Twelve feet bed heavy duty lathes of dependable quality from ready stocks. Very reasonable prices. Guaranteed prompt railway bookings. Geekay Supplies, The Mall, Lahore. (2711)

AGENTS WANTED

Wanted Stockist and Agents for Toilet Products. Apply to United Sales Syndicate, 80, Khand Bazar, Bombay 3. (2669)

AGENCIES WANTED

Agencies for Malaya.—Ex-Vice-President of Indian Chamber of Commerce in Malaya has come to India to get agencies of Indian goods for Malaya on behalf of the Chamber. Concerns interested in giving agencies should immediately write to:—Mr. Jangi Ram Yadav, c/o. Prem Hotel, Muttra. 2698

FINANCIAL

Sound Investment for big and small Capitalists. Long established Jewellery firm in Calcutta with outstanding reputation Branches ideally situated in Dalhousie Square and Chowringhee. For terms apply sharp Box No. 2705 "Bombay Chronicle".

RADIO FOR SALE

New all wave radio sets have arrived. Come and select your requirements from the Chicago Telephone and Radio Co., Ltd. 127 Mahatma Gandhi Road, Fort, Post Box 1312, Bombay 1. Calcutta, Lucknow, Lahore, New Delhi. (8153)

MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

Available for Sales. Eastern Electric Fans. Eagle Hornes, Cycle spare parts. Gamandra Sales, Nawab Mansion, Gunbow Street, Fort, Bombay. 2598

For Sale—about 5000 cases x 4 doz. 1 lb. canned pineaple chunks of best ripe hill variety being packed in the season at attractive rates to distributors. Write to Mr. C. C. Chatterjee. Sales Manager, Assam Bengal Pineapple Canning Co., 15, Mohan, Bagan Lane, Calcutta 8759

PUBLIC NOTICES

NOTICE.

THE OUTSTANDING BALANCES of the 3 per cent. Six Year DEFENCE BONDS and the 3 per cent DEFENCE BONDS 1946 will be repaid on the 1st August, 1946, and no interest will accrue thereon from the 1st August, 1946. To facilitate discharge of the Bonds on the due date, holders may tender their securities at the Public Debt Office, Treasury or the branch of the Imperial Bank of India at which they are enfaced or registered for payment of interest, on or after the 15th July 1946.

Full details of the procedure for obtaining discharge value can be obtained on application to any Public Debt Office, branch of the Imperial Bank of India or Treasury.

THE UNIVERSAL FIRE & GENERAL INSURANCE CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the 26th ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company at THE UNIVERSAL INSURANCE BUILDING, SIR PHEROZESHAH MEHTA ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY, on TUESDAY, the 30th July 1946 at 3-30 P.M. (S.T.) to transact the following business:—

(1) To Receive and adopt the Directors' Report the Audited Revenue Accounts, Profit and Loss Account and the Balance Sheet of the Company for the period ending 31st December, 1945.
(2) To sanction the Declaration of a Dividend.
(3) To appoint Directors in place of those who retire by rotation from Office but are eligible and offer themselves for re-election.
(4) To appoint Auditors for the current year 1946 and fix their remuneration.

The SHARE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 22nd July, 1946 to 10th August, 1946 both days inclusive.

By order of the
Board of Directors,
KANCHANLAL VARAJDAS.
General Manager.
8820

NOTICE

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for posts of "Statistics Inspectors" in the Commercial Intelligence and Industrial Statistics Section of the Department of Industries in the grade of Rs. 120-5-180 plus conveyance allowance of Rs. 15/- per mensem with Compensatory Local Allowance, in accordance with rules, when stationed in Bombay and Dearness Allowance at rates sanctioned by Government, from time to time. The posts are temporary but likely to be made permanent. Higher starting salary may be given in the case of candidates specially qualified. Qualifications: Good Honours Degree in Arts, Science or Engineering (including the Diploma in Mechanical or Electrical Engineering of V.J.T.I., Bombay) with at least four years' practical experience of either office or factory work. Preference will be given to those possessing previous experience in Statistical investigations. Age Limit: 40 years at the time of appointment.

Candidates must be natives of the Province of Bombay as defined in section 3 (d) of the B.C.S Classification and Recruitment Rules. Candidates already in Government service should apply through the Heads of the Departments in which they are serving.

Applications marked "C. I. & I. S. Statistics Inspector" at the top and containing full particulars regarding age, educational qualification, experience, domicile, etc. and accompanied by true copies of evidence in respect of the above particulars as well as of any testimonials regarding character and ability should be sent by POST addressed to the Director of Industries and Statistics Authority, Old Custom House Yard, Bombay 1, and should reach him on or before the 1st August, 1946. 8808A

NOTICE

WANTED young men of robust physique and good moral character between the age of 16 and 20 years to apply for apprenticeship in Textile Mills and other industrial establishments in Weaving Spinning and Typography Departments only in the city of Bombay under the Government Apprentice Scheme of vocational training for mitigation of unemployment among the educated middle classes. Candidates should have completed prematriculation class and should be domicile of the Bombay Province. They will have to appear for interview by the Selection Committee the date and time of which will be announced later on. Form of application and general prospectus may be had on request of the Director of Industries, Old Custom House Yard, Fort, Bombay. Last date for receiving applications is 20th July, 1946.

M. P. KANGA,
Director of Industries,
Bombay 5th July, 1946. (8814)

SWASTIK OIL MILLS, LIMITED

NOTICE

THE FIFTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of SWASTIK OIL MILLS, LTD., will be held on Thursday, the 25th July, 1946, at 12-0 Noon (S.T.) at the Office of Messrs. Bakubhai Ambalal & Co., 27, Bastion Road. Fort, Bombay.

1. To adopt Directors' Report and Audited Statement of Account for the year ended 31st December, 1945.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect Directors in place of Mr. Gautam Sarabhai and Mr. Ambalal Sarabhai, who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors and to fix their remuneration.

By order of the
Board of Directors.
SARABHAI SONS, LTD.,
AMBALAL SARABHAI.
Director.
Agents.

Bombay, 29-6-1946.

The registers of members of the Company will remain closed from Thursday, the 18th July to Thursday, the 1st August, 1946, (both days included).

N.B.—The dividend if and as sanctioned at the Ordinary General Meeting will be paid to the shareholders on whose names shares stand on 17th July on and from Thursday, the 15th August, 1945, at the Registered Office of the Company in Mill Compound from 12 Noon to 3 P.M. on working days or will be sent by crossed cheque payee's account if so desired.

Dividend Warrants will be sent to the registered addresses of such Shareholders. 8813

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY

NOTICE

RECRUITMENT TO CLERICAL AND OTHER SUBORDINATE SERVICES

APPLICATIONS on prescribed forms are invited from persons who are natives of the Province of Bombay for selection for recruitment to clerical and other subordinate Municipal services.

Scale of Pay—Rs. 55-4-115-5-140 P.M. Start of Rs. 65/- to graduates and Rs. 75/- to Honours and Double graduates plus Dearness Allowance of Rs. 22/-.

Minimum Qualifications:—Matriculation, the School Leaving Certificate examination of the Bombay University, the Senior Cambridge examination, the Bombay Government Commercial Diploma examination, or any other equivalent examination.

Age Limit:—Non-Graduates—between 18 to 22 years (Backward communities 25 years). Graduates—upto 25 (Backward communities 28) on 22-7-46.

Applications should reach the Municipal Commissioner's Office on or before 22-7-46. Application forms can be had from the Municipal Commissioner's Office on payment of annas eight between 11 A.M. and 3 P.M. (B.T.) on week days and 10 A.M. and 12 Noon (B.T.) on Saturdays. They will be sent by post if a self-addressed envelope bearing 1½ anna postage stamp is received to cover postage and annas eight in one anna stamps for the form.

The cost of the application form once purchased will not be refunded.

Persons in Government or other employ should submit their applications through their respective superiors.

N. V. MODAK.
Ag. Municipal Commissioner.
Municipal Offices,
Fort, Bombay.
Dated 27-6-46. 8810

THE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED
(Established 1906)

Authorised Capital	Rs. 3,00,00,000
Subscribed Capital	Rs. 2,97,67,100
Paid-up Capital	Rs. 1,48,83,550
Reserve Fund	Rs. 1,83,33,550

A BRANCH OF THE BANK will shortly be opened at SHOLAPUR at 904, Chati Galli, Post Box No. 12, SHOLAPUR.

A. C. CLARKE,
General Manager.
Bombay, 4th July, 1946. (8821)

FOUNDRY FOREMAN WANTED

WANTED qualified Foundry Foreman with experience. Must be prepared to go abroad. Salary Rs. 500-50-750/- per month. Apply with testimonials and stating qualifications, experience etc. to the Premier Automobiles, Ltd., Construction House, Wittet Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay, ON OR BEFORE 31ST JULY, 1946. 8822

PUBLIC NOTICES

G.I.P. RAILWAY—TENDERS.

THE CONTROLLER OF STORES invites Tenders for the purchase of Waste Faper, old records, old Hollerith cards, old surplus tally cards, old Roneodex cards, office sweepings and press cuttings, for the period of one year commencing from 1-8-46 to 31-7-1947. Forms obtainable from Stores Head Office, Gipstore Lane, Lower Parel, Bombay 13, at Rs. 2|- per copy, not refundable. Money Order or cash only. Closing date 31st July, 1946, at 3 P.M. (S.T.) (8809)

NOTICE

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for a temporary post of a Steno-typist in the office of the Director of Industries, Bombay on Rs. 50|- in the grade of Rs. 50-5|2-90-E. B-5-140 plus a personal pay upto Rs. 25|- p. m. plus shorthand allowance at Rs. 15|- Rs. 30|- and Rs. 40|- p. m. for a speed of 60, 100 and 130 words per minute plus dearness allowance as sanctioned by Government from time to time.

Candidates who are of Bombay Domicile and within the age limit prescribed for entry into Government Service need apply giving full particulars regarding age, education, domicile, previous experience. Application should be addressed to the Director of Industries (Marketing Section), Old Custom House Yard, Fort, Bombay, on or before 20th JULY, 1946.

Preference will be given to candidate with Approved War Service.

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Messrs. HASHMATRAI KHUBCHAND BHAVNANI and LOKUMAL SATRAMDAS of Bombay Hindu inhabitants have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client. All persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, easement, etc. are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at 41, Hamam Street, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY

ALL that piece or parcel of vacant land of Pension and tax tenure without the sheds or garages thereon, situate at Cadell Road, Mahim, in the City of Bombay, admeasuring about 3,000 square yards and bearing Collectors New Nos. 3884 and 4103, New Survey No. 1|1553 and Cadastral Survey No. 1|377 of Mahim Division and Municipal G Ward Nos. 4562(1), 4564(1) and 4564(4) and Street No. 922, 90 and 264 B and bounded as follows, on the East by Cadell Road, on the West by the property bearing Cadastral Survey No. 377, on the North by Keluskar Road Extension on the South by Ranade Road Extension.

Dated this 5th day of July, 1946.
H. P. NAIK,
for Messrs. R. E. Papa & Co.,
Purchaser's Attorneys. (8811)

AUCTION SALES

AUCTION SALE OF 5 MOTOR TRUCKS V|8 Model 1941 & 43 3 Tons and One Morris Motor Car 5 Seater Landow Body, Model 1934, and One Nash Saloon Motor Car No. BMW 6325 Model 1937 both in running order, on TUESDAY the 9th inst. at 2-30 P.M. (S.T.) at Piccadelli Flat Compound, 57 Clare Road, Near Byculla Parsi Statute, under instructions from the Party concerned.

The trucks are on view.
Terms: 25% Cash deposit.

AUCTION SALE OF MISC. STORES including protective Mattresses, Cloth Deck Canvass Gloves, Signal Flags, Hand Semaphore, Wallets, Floatnets, Cold Starter Cartridges, Alum, etc., on FRIDAY, the 12th inst. at 9 A.M. (S.T.) at Naval Inspection Depot, H.M.I. Dockyard, under instructions from the Regional Disposals Commissioner, Bombay.

Terms: 25% Cash deposit, balance in 7 days and delivery in 21 days.

GANDHI & CO.

1-WEEK DANTON SHORTHAND

Only 4 rules, 6 Easy Lessons. First Lesson Free. Danton Shorthand School, (St. Albans). New Road, Post Box 43, Delhi 16.

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FITS ALL INCANDESCENT LAMPS & LANTERNS
UNRIVALLED FOR BRILLIANT SERVICE & LONG LIFE
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& THE TIME FACTOR
Whether it is a matter of calling on your friends, or the orderly conduct of the daily affairs of your home, a watch is necessary for timing your arrangements. Of course, you want one that is decorative as well as completely dependable and so your choice will be a 'West End'. A wide range of attractive ladies' patterns will we hope be available soon.
The MINIATURE "S-4"
18-ct. Solid Gold .... Rs. 218
The MINIATURE "S-2"
9-ct. Solid Gold .... Rs. 130
Behind every 'West End' model is our reputation of over 75 years as makers of Quality watches, specially designed for use in India.
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WITH A
PASSING SHOW
When you feel tired, try PASSING SHOW. You will find they will act as a splendid tonic.
3 ANNAS FOR 10
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